



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-099
Wednesday
22 May 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-099

CONTENTS

22 May 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Third Day of Normalization Talks With DPRK [KYODO]	1
General Asks Clarification of Peacekeeping Role [KYODO]	1
Government To Demand Compensation From Iraq [KYODO]	1
Minesweepers Arrive in Pakistan Ahead of Time [KYODO]	1
U.S. Urges Loosening Keiretsu Ties, Practices [KYODO]	2
SDP's Doi Comments on U.S. 'Expectations' [KYODO]	3
Contribution to Latin American Fund Planned [KYODO]	3
Civil Air Accord Reached With China 18 May [KYODO]	3
Bank To Upgrade Shanghai Office to Branch [KYODO]	4
Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit [KYODO]	4
Meets With Prime Minister Kaifu [KYODO]	4
'Strong Speculation' on Oil Firm Deals Reported [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 15 May]	5
Foreign Minister Receives Ethiopian Counterpart [Addis Ababa International]	5
Kaifu Condemns Assassination of India's Gandhi [KYODO]	6
Nakayama Expresses Sadness at Gandhi's Death [KYODO]	6
EC Commission President Delors Makes Visit [KYODO]	6
LDP To Hold Presidential Election Late Oct [KYODO]	7
Kanemaru Urges Formation of Coalition Government [KYODO]	7
USDP's Satsuki Eda on Cooperation of Parties [KYODO]	7
Government Seeks Extraordinary Diet Session [KYODO]	8
EPA Chief Said Confident of Economic Growth [KYODO]	8
Panel Urges Employing More Women, Elderly [KYODO]	9
First Fast Breeder Reactor Said Completed [KYODO]	9
Nuclear Ship Leaves for Second Sea Trials [KYODO]	9
Reduced Instruction Set Processor Developed [KYODO]	10
Firm To Develop New Airliner With Boeing [KYODO]	10
ANA Plans To Increase Hotel Chain in U.S. [KYODO]	10
Electric Vehicle Battery Reduces Recharge Time [KYODO]	11
Kawasaki Steel To Postpone Venture in U.S. [KYODO]	11

North Korea

Further on 'Normalization' Talks With Japan	11
Chon In-chol Gives Briefing [Pyongyang Radio]	11
Japanese Delegation Hosts Reception [Pyongyang Radio]	13
Japanese Postpone Third Round [KYODO]	13
Soviet Media Reporting on South Unrest Denounced [KCNA]	14
No Chae-pong's 'Lecture' on Democracy Denounced [KCNA]	15
KCNA Reports on South's 'Repressive Offensive'	15
North Marks Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising	16
Choe Mun-son Speaks on Uprising [Pyongyang Radio]	16
NODONG SINMUN Reports [Pyongyang Radio]	19
SKNDF Issues Statement [KCNA]	21
20 May Provincial Rallies Reported [KCNA]	22
21 May Provincial Rallies Reported [KCNA]	22
Kim Il-song Meets With Foreign Delegations	22
Receives Cuban Delegation [KCNA]	22
Receives Mauritanian Delegation [KCNA]	22

Kim Chong-il Receives Gifts From Delegations	22
From Cuban Delegation [KCNA]	22
From Mauritanian Delegation [KCNA]	22

South Korea

Premier No Chae-pong Submits Resignation 22 May	23
President Accepts Resignation [YONHAP]	23
Further on Premier's Resignation [Seoul Radio]	23
Cabinet Reshuffle Seen 'Likely' [YONHAP]	23
Daily Views President's Options [THE KOREA TIMES 22 May]	23
Reportage on Beating of Kwangju Demonstrator	24
Riot Police Deny Beating [THE KOREA TIMES 22 May]	24
Riot Police Face Arrest [YONHAP]	24
'Warning Shots' Fired at Youths [THE KOREA HERALD 22 May]	25
South Confirms Holding Aviation Talks With PRC [YONHAP]	25
Joint Ministerial Talks Unlikely To Resume Soon [YONHAP]	25
PRC-USSR Discussion on Reunification Reported [Seoul TV]	26
Italy Pledges Support for South Entry Into UN [YONHAP]	26
U.S. Reportedly Raises Objections to Rice Deal [TONG-A ILBO 21 May]	26
Rice Cooperatives To Oppose Import Liberalization [YONHAP]	27

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Text of Khin Nyunt Speech on Economy, Reforms [Rangoon Radio]	28
---	----

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Says U.S. 'Overreacting' to Trade Plan [Bangkok THE NATION 22 May]	30
---	----

Singapore

Dan Quayle Arrives for Four-Day Working Visit [Singapore Radio]	31
Meets With Wee Kim Wee [Singapore Radio]	31
Prime Minister Sends Condolences on Gandhi's Death [Singapore Radio]	31

Cambodia

1991-93 Cooperation Protocol With USSR Signed [Phnom Penh Radio]	31
Hun Sen Wants Truce Until Solution Achieved [SPK]	31
Hun Sen Said Probably Not To Meet Sihanouk [SPK]	32
Chea Sim Speaks on 'Day of Hatred' 20 May [Phnom Penh Radio]	32
Khmer Rouge Attempt To Use Force Condemned [Phnom Penh Radio]	34
Red Cross Waiting To Start Prison Visits [AFP]	35
Learning From Ho Chi Minh's Example Urged [Phnom Penh Radio]	36
Battambang Province Garners Low Yield of Paddy [Phnom Penh Radio]	36
'Genuine' Implementation of UN Document Urged [Radio VONADK]	36
Situation, Leaflets in Kampot Town Discussed [Radio VONADK]	37

Indonesia

Reportage on Vice President Quayle's Visit	37
ANTARA on Pre-Visit Interview	37
Arrives in Jakarta [Jakarta Radio]	38
Suharto, Quayle Meet, Share Issues [ANTARA]	39
Discuss Middle East Problems [Jakarta Radio]	39
Dailies Comment on Visit [Jakarta Radio]	39

Suharto Expresses Condolences on Gandhi's Death [ANTARA]	39
Report on Progress of CSFR Delegation Visit [Prague Radio]	40
Minister Says Foreign Investments To Increase [ANTARA]	40

Philippines

Reportage Continues Over U.S. Bases Issues	40
No Bases Deal for Quayle Visit [KYODO]	40
Manglapus: Quayle Arrives 'Tomorrow' [Manila Radio]	41
Ramos on Guarantee of Soft Component [MANILA BULLETIN 20 May]	41
Aquino Agrees 'To Modify' Stand [MALAYA 19 May]	42
Rabe Says Draft 90% Ready [Quezon City Radio]	43
Aquino Denies Agreement [Manila Radio]	43
Philippine Air Wing To Move to Clark by Sep [THE CHRONICLE 21 May]	43
Army Rightists Said Planning Assassinations [THE CHRONICLE 22 May]	44
Senator Advocates Closer Ties With Taiwan [PHILIPPINE NEWSDAY 18 May]	44
Manila, Taiwan Start Talks [THE CHRONICLE 21 May]	45
Request for Fishing Rights Rejected [THE CHRONICLE 22 May]	45
Promotion of New Armed Forces Chief Blocked [Quezon City Radio]	46
New Armed Forces Spokesman Named [MANILA BULLETIN 22 May]	46

Thailand

Anan Sends Condolences on Gandhi's Death [Bangkok TV]	46
U.S. Envoy Delivers Letter to Commerce Minister [SIAM RAT 21 May]	47
Cabinet Approves Draft Agreements With SRV [Radio VOFA]	47
'Major Crackdown' on Illegal Burmese Refugees [THE NATION 22 May]	47
Potential for Vietnamese Security Threat Seen [BANGKOK POST 20 May]	48
Anan Meets Visiting Turkish Prime Minister [Bangkok Radio]	49
Malaysian Official's Meeting With Anan Detailed [Bangkok TV]	49
Anan: Press Freedom Comes With 'Responsibility' [BANGKOK POST 18 May]	49

Vietnam

Radio Views on Jiang Zemin Visit to USSR [Hanoi International]	50
Television Promotion Pact Signed With Cambodia [VNA]	50
Cuban Embassy Introduces Book on Ho Chi Minh [VNA]	50
Leaders Pay Tribute to Ho Chi Minh [VNA]	51
Overseas Vietnamese Aid Medical Service [Hanoi International]	51
UNDP Holds Workshop on 'National Execution' [VNA]	51
Oil Corporation Exports of Crude Oil Reported [Hanoi Radio]	51
Aid From NGO's Doubles This Year [VNA]	51
Shipyard Builds Military Cargo Ship [VNA]	51
Cua Lo Port Turned Into International Port [Hanoi Radio]	51
Southern Provinces Reforest 400,000 Hectares [VNA]	52
Nguyen Co Thach Attends Ha Nam Ninh Congress [Hanoi Radio]	52
Quang Nam-Danang Congress Reviewed [Hanoi Radio]	53
Ideological Work Organs Hold Party Congress [Hanoi Radio]	54

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Hawke 'Shares the Sadness' Over Gandhi's Death [Melbourne International]	56
Troop Reduction Part of Cost-Cutting Reforms [AFP]	56
Jakarta, Darwin Plan Economic Cooperation Pact [Melbourne International]	56

New Zealand

Iran's Velayati Confers With Government Officials [Tehran Radio]	56
Further on Velayati's Talks [Tehran IRNA]	56
Prime Minister Strips Rival of Treaty Portfolio [AFP]	57

Japan

Third Day of Normalization Talks With DPRK

OW2205104391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Beijing, May 22 KYODO—Japanese and North Korean negotiators began the third day of their current round of normalization talks Wednesday afternoon at the Japanese Embassy here.

The current talks, the third round of a series that began in January, had been scheduled to end Tuesday but were extended for one day.

Wednesday's negotiations had been set to open at 10 A.M. but were delayed until the afternoon as the Japanese side considered how to respond to a new North Korean proposal.

North Korea offered the proposal Tuesday, calling it a compromise. The proposal has not been disclosed, but it reportedly pertains to the extent of Pyongyang's jurisdiction over the Korean peninsula.

Japan has pressed Pyongyang to acknowledge that it has jurisdiction only over the northern half of the Korean peninsula, while Pyongyang has insisted so far that it is the only legitimate government on the peninsula.

Japan is fundamentally opposed to the new proposal, sources in the Japanese delegation have indicated.

The two sides failed to narrow their differences during the first two days of talks.

On Wednesday, Japan was expected to repeat its previous stance on the issue of compensation for its 1910-45 colonial occupation of the Korean peninsula and for North Koreans' postwar "sufferings," insisting that Tokyo has no reason to take responsibility for the latter period.

Japan was also likely to ask North Korea to investigate the reported abduction of a Japanese woman to North Korea in 1978.

The woman is said to have taught the Japanese language to Kim Hyon-hui, a former North Korean agent convicted in the 1987 bombing of a South Korean airliner, posing as a Japanese tourist.

General Asks Clarification of Peacekeeping Role

OW2105120291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT
21 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Japan's top uniformed officer called Tuesday for clarification of the mission of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] if they are to participate in UN peacekeeping operations abroad.

Gen. Taizo Terashima, chairman of the SDF's Joint Staff Council, however, expressed confidence in the SDF's capabilities and said that the SDF will be able to perform its tasks if ordered to participate.

Speaking at a lecture session sponsored by KYODO News Service, Terashima said there are high expectations for the SDF in supervising the ceasefire and joining in other UN peacekeeping operations.

The government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] attempted last year to send troops to assist in international peacekeeping operations in the Persian Gulf. But the proposed United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill necessary to legitimize the mission was killed in the House of Representatives in November.

The LDP and two opposition parties are currently discussing a new peace corps, separate from the Self-Defense Forces.

Terashima also touched on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and said the United States may propose expanding Japan's role under the bilateral security arrangement in the near future.

Government To Demand Compensation From Iraq

OW2205131491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Japan will demand compensation from Iraq for damage and losses stemming from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent Persian Gulf war, Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

The sources said Japan will file for personal, business, and government compensation with a United Nations Security Council board to be established in Geneva under a resolution adopted by the council last Monday.

"The Japanese Government is asking Iraq for proper compensation under Security Council resolutions," said one source.

"Our position is that the resolutions require Iraq to pay compensation, the portion of which will be decided by the new board," the source said.

The new resolution says the governing board will be composed of envoys from the 15 states on the Security Council.

Officials said Japan may send a delegate to Geneva to participate in the proceedings as a non-voting observer.

They said the government is now requesting Japanese who suffered damages or losses related to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to file their claims.

"We are only now collecting these figures so we have no estimation of the damages," said one source.

Minesweepers Arrive in Pakistan Ahead of Time

OW2205105291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0949 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Karachi, May 22 KYODO—A group of Japanese minesweepers arrived in Karachi in Pakistan on Wednesday on the way to the Persian Gulf where it will conduct an operation to clear mines.

The group of four minesweepers and (two support) ships made a final port call in Karachi from Malaysia across the Indian Ocean, one week ahead of schedule.

The vessels, with a crew of 511 aboard, will leave Karachi for Dubai in the United Arab Emirates on Thursday after they refuel and obtain other supplies at the Pakistani port.

The minesweepers and their support ships are expected to arrive in Dubai around Sunday. They left Japan on April 26.

U.S. Urges Loosening Keiretsu Ties, Practices

*OW2205092291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0739 GMT
22 May 91*

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—The United States urged Japan on Wednesday to loosen its tightly knit corporate structures and crack down on collusive business practices, warning that Japanese overseas investment opportunities could be "severely undermined" otherwise.

U.S. trade negotiators sounded the warning after trade officials from the two countries wound up three days of talks in Tokyo to review progress on the implementation of policies to remove structural barriers to trade and investment, to which both nations committed themselves a year ago.

The follow-up talks on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) focused primarily on two areas—exclusionary business practices among Japanese keiretsu corporate groups based on interlocking shareholding and close personal ties, and the enforcement of antimonopoly laws in Japan, Japanese and U.S. officials said.

The U.S. officials acknowledged that "significant progress" has been made in implementing the commitments Japan made under a joint SII report issued last June but complained Japan has not done enough to loosen keiretsu ties and prevent antimonopoly practices.

"We are disappointed with the progress in keiretsu," Deputy U.S. Trade Representative S. Linn Williams told a news conference.

Washington is "particularly disappointed" with the lack of progress in antimonopoly measures, he said.

The U.S. contends that collusive business practices keep foreign competition out and hinder U.S. access to the Japanese market.

Speaking at the same news conference, Charles Dallara, assistant treasury secretary for international affairs, said there is a "growing body of evidence" that keiretsu tends to have exclusionary effects on outside firms, whether Japanese or foreign.

One of these effects, he said, is reflected in the level of direct foreign investment in Japan.

He said the amount of foreign investment in Japan is only 10 percent of the level of foreign investments in the U.S. and less than one fifth of the level in most other industrialized countries.

"The need for action in this area is urgent" Dallara said.

Both the Japanese Government and the Japanese private sector must recognize the necessity of opening up, he said, warning that otherwise "their investment opportunities in other countries can be severely undermined."

Japanese trade negotiators said they favored greater transparency in keiretsu ties but suggested there is difference in corporate culture between Japan and the United States.

Naomichi Suzuki, vice minister for international affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and Ministry, said after the SII follow-up talks that Japanese businesses tend to think of long-term ties but that American corporate vision has a shorter range.

Also, Japanese corporate groups emphasize "totality" in their dealings, from quality control to delivery and maintenance, while American businesses tend to focus on costs, he said.

Japanese officials also said Japan and the U.S. differed in their philosophy on antitrust enforcement, particularly with respect to class-action and other penalties on antimonopoly actions.

Buckling under U.S. pressure, however, the Japanese negotiators pledged to review Japan's company law dealing with the rights of minority shareholders and ask the Diet for necessary changes.

The two governments will continue to make further endeavors to ensure they meet the goals of the SII initiative, the two sides said in a press release.

Full implementation of the SII commitments "should lead to a substantial and sustainable reduction in both countries' external payments imbalances and lead to more efficient, open and competitive markets," [said] the communique.

According to the Japanese Finance Ministry, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan declined from 47 billion dollars in 1989—the year when the SII initiative was launched—to 38 billion dollars last year.

The areas in which the U.S. trade negotiators acknowledged that Japan has taken "noteworthy actions" under its SII commitments include budgetary decisions toward the implementation of a 430 trillion yen, 10-year public infrastructure investment plan and deregulating the Japanese distribution system.

The investment commitment was aimed at soaking up Japan's savings for domestic investment instead of directing them toward the export sector, while Japan's cumbersome distribution system has been blamed for impeding the access of imports.

The U.S. negotiators also applauded "important progress" Japan made in achieving faster customs clearance but said further action is necessary so that customs clearance is completed in 24 hours within this year.

The U.S. called on the Japanese Government to strengthen its antimonopoly enforcement regime, and in particular, to make private damage remedies for antimonopoly law violations more effective.

On keiretsu dealings, the U.S. side urged Tokyo to remove the anticompetitive aspects of cross-shareholding among keiretsu corporate groups, strengthen shareholders' rights, and facilitate mergers and acquisitions.

The U.S. also wants the installation of outside directors on the boards of Japanese corporations, a practice commonly adopted in the United States and deemed to prevent collusive deals among companies with interlocked shareholdings.

On its part, the U.S. negotiators said Washington will continue efforts to reduce its federal budget, enhance private savings, and "press for an international investment climate that would facilitate U.S. efforts to maintain its traditional open and nondiscriminatory investment policy."

The two sides are set to meet twice in the coming year to follow up their policy commitments and come up with a second progress report next spring.

SDP's Doi Comments on U.S. 'Expectations'

*OW2205080191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Missoula, Montana, May 21 KYODO—Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) of Japan, said Tuesday a Japanese military buildup would be a disadvantage to the United States.

Lecturing at Montana State University in Missoula, the leader of Japan's largest opposition party said there are expectations in the U.S. Government that Japan should play a larger military role.

"However, if such expectations were realized, (the U.S. Government) will deeply regret," Doi said.

Production of weapons in Japan has been expanding yearly and there has been a push to end Japan's ban on weapons exports, she said.

If Japan starts to manufacture and export high-tech weapons, it is clear the military industry in the United States will face a strong challenge from Japan in the world market, Doi said.

That not only would increase tensions between Japan and the United States but also may cause new disputes in the world, she said.

Doi defended Japan's lack of a military role in the Persian Gulf war, saying Japan acted as "a conscientious objector."

She said, however, that Japan will not avoid the positive role it should play in the international community and that it is natural for Japan to cooperate with the United Nations as much as possible for peace and justice in the world.

Doi said Japan can play a significant role in the international community in three areas—bans on exports of weapons, integration of development aid with peaceful strategies and settlement of North-South problems, and environmental protection.

Japan should halt assistance to countries which spend a large amount on military expenditures and which abuse human rights, she said. Countries that spend 20 percent to 50 percent of their national budgets on military items should not receive aid, she said.

Japan should extend aid, putting priority on improving public welfare, to countries which reduce military spending, Doi said.

Contribution to Latin American Fund Planned

*OW2205092191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—The Finance Ministry said Wednesday it has reached a basic agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department to contribute 500 million dollars to the U.S.-proposed Multilateral Investment Fund for Latin America.

The 1.5 billion dollar fund will be established in the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

Officials said the contribution has nothing to do with U.S.-Japan friction over the reduction in Japan's 9 billion dollar aid to the multinational forces which fought the Persian Gulf war. Fluctuations in the yen-dollar exchange rate cut the amount paid.

Informed sources said, however, the Japanese Government has decided to contribute the full amount the U.S. asked for the new Latin America fund so the controversy over the Gulf aid issue will not hurt Japan-U.S. relations.

Under the latest agreement, Japan and the United States will contribute 100 million dollars annually for five years for a total of 1 billion dollars.

Canada, Taiwan, and South Korea have expressed willingness to contribute the rest of the amount.

European countries, such as Germany, have reservations about the fund, and the United States is trying to persuade them to change their minds.

The fund will give 300 million dollars each for five years for technical aid and training in Latin America.

Japan is scheduled to appropriate 50 million dollars in cash from the general-account national budget and the rest by issuing government bonds.

Civil Air Accord Reached With China 18 May

*OW1805103491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT
18 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 18 KYODO—Japan and China agreed on Saturday to allow nondesignated airlines to operate chartered flights between the two countries and help their airlines cooperate in sales promotion, Transport Ministry officials said.

The agreement was reached Saturday at civil aviation talks in Beijing.

Under the existing aviation agreement, two designated airlines, each of Japan and China, are allowed to operate regular flights between Beijing and Japan's Narita and Osaka Airports.

They are Japan Airlines, All Nippon Airways, China Air, and China Eastern Airways.

Under the new agreement, subsidiaries of Japan Airlines and all Nippon Airways will be allowed to operate chartered flights to China from local airports in Japan, the officials said.

Japan turned down a Chinese request for an increase in regular flights to Narita and Osaka on grounds of congestion at the two airports, they said.

Bank To Upgrade Shanghai Office to Branch

OW2205092891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Sanwa Bank said Wednesday it will upgrade its representative office in Shanghai to a branch on Monday, making it the first Japanese bank to have two branches in China.

Sanwa has a branch office in the special economic zone of Shenzhen in Guangdong Province.

The bank opened a representative office in Shanghai in 1983.

Bank officials said Shanghai has developed into a major economic city with 120 Japanese businesses operating there.

The company said the Shanghai branch, with a staff of 20, will provide financial service to Japanese enterprises in partnership with the joint venture it inaugurated there in January.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

OW2105005391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi arrived in Tokyo from Bangkok early Tuesday morning for a three-day visit to Japan.

Abdullah will meet Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama later Tuesday to discuss bilateral and other issues, including the July meeting of foreign ministers of the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to be followed by a meeting [of] the group's "dialogue partners."

They are also expected to discuss Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's proposal for an East Asian economic grouping, envisioned as a loose consultative forum among the ASEAN members, Japan, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea to promote trade.

Abdullah, on his first 15-day overseas trip since taking office in March, visited Thailand before coming to Japan and will proceed to South Korea and Luxembourg before returning home June 2.

Meets With Prime Minister Kaifu

OW2205060291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0511 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi asked Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday to explain Malaysia's proposed East Asian Economic Group to the United States and other major industrialized countries, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Abdullah, in Tokyo as chairman of the annual foreign ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), told Kaifu that he believes the U.S. is overreacting in its opposition to the proposed economic group.

"The East Asia economic grouping will not be a trade bloc. It will not be anti-American," he was quoted as telling Kaifu.

Abdullah noted that in the past Japan has spoken on behalf of ASEAN members at the annual summit of seven major industrialized countries, a Foreign Ministry official said.

"If there is an agreement between Japan and ASEAN, I would be happy if you would explain the East Asian economic grouping at the summit," Abdullah said.

Kaifu told him Japan would make clear its position after ASEAN reaches a consensus on the trade group, which would include ASEAN members, Japan, China, and South Korea, but not the United States, Canada, and Australia.

ASEAN officials are preparing a report on the proposal for adoption by the six foreign ministers at the meeting slated for July 19 and 20 in Kuala Lumpur.

The economic summit of leaders of Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, and the United States is to take place in London earlier that same week, from July 15 to 17.

In the half-hour meeting at the prime minister's official residence, Kaifu took note of Abdullah's invitation to representatives from China and the Soviet Union to observe the opening session of the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting, the Foreign Ministry official said.

The two countries would not be included in the inner circle of ASEAN's "dialogue partners," which includes Japan, the United States, and the European Community, Abdullah reportedly told Kaifu.

The seven dialogue partners are to meet with ASEAN foreign ministers on July 22 and 23. ASEAN groups Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei.

On Tuesday, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said he would be seriously concerned if China and the Soviet Union were invited to join in the dialogue meeting.

Until recently, ASEAN took a wary stand toward the two communist powers.

'Strong Speculation' on Oil Firm Deals Reported

PM2005104791 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 15 May 91 p 11

[Rashid Hasan report: "Japanese Reports About Joint Oil Venture"]

[Text] London, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—There was strong speculation yesterday about Saudi Aramco's entry into the field of refining oil and distributing its byproducts in the Japanese market. The rumors cited Japanese oil companies whose names had been mentioned early in 1990. The value of their shares rose sharply when dealers expected Saudi Arabia to buy them or conclude agreements with them.

The rumors on the subject emerged prior to the visit to Saudi Arabia by two Japanese oil officials within the framework of the joint Saudi-Japanese committee early in 1990. Speculation about the imminence of Saudi Arabia's entry into the Japanese market increased when Hisham al-Nazir, Saudi petroleum and mineral resources minister, paid a week-long visit to Tokyo that ended with joint statements in which Saudi Arabia announced through Minister Nazir its interest in exploring the prospects of setting up joint ventures with Japan.

Reports supported yesterday by several informed Japanese sources pointed out that Saudi Aramco has agreed with three oil Japanese companies to set up an oil-refining venture in Japan and distribute the byproducts in some Japanese areas, that the costs of the joint venture are estimated at about 30-50 billion yen (\$215-359 million), that Saudi Arabia's investment share could range between 30 and 50 percent, and that a fundamental part of that share would be provided in the form of crude oil supplies to the joint company. The Japanese sources added that Saudi Arabia wants to refine some 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day in Japan.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Japanese companies cited in the speculation are Nippon Oil, Kyodo Oil, and Nippon Mining. It was mentioned in the reports that the three companies would distribute the Japanese share, which could range between 50 and 70 percent, among themselves.

It is worth mentioning that Nippon Oil yesterday rushed to deny the report about the agreement with Aramco. Kyodo Oil did the same. It was not possible to contact Saudi Aramco officials to get their comment on the report. Despite that, it is noted that the report of the agreement was published yesterday in the influential newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, which is close to industry and money circles in Japan. It was also supported by the KYODO news agency and the TOKYO FINANCIAL WIRE service, which belongs to Japanese financial companies and is thus regarded as a reliable source.

It is also noted that the (governmental) natural resources and energy agency in Japan openly welcomed the agreement, pointing out that it represents an important step toward stabilizing the crude oil resources on which the Japanese economy depends. It needs some 3.9 million barrels of crude oil a day.

The Japanese energy agency had played a direct role in the talks held with the Saudi authorities early last year on the establishment of oil cooperation between the two countries. It was learned then that Japan had tried to link permission for the establishment of joint oil industries with Aramco with the securing of Saudi guarantees to supply Tokyo with oil.

It is believed that the Gulf crisis and the disruption it caused in the oil market, in addition to the continued Saudi interest in developing the oil byproduct refining and distribution sector, contributed to reviving the contacts that started early last year on the subject.

Reports arriving from Japan add that Aramco wants to build a new refinery in Japan at an overall cost of about \$2.1 billion, using a piece of land owned by Nippon Oil. It also wants the Japanese companies to invest in building a new refinery in Saudi Arabia. But as a first stage it will start to use Nippon Oil's Shita refinery as well as the distribution networks belonging to Nippon Oil and Kyodo Oil, that is until the joint company manages to build its own refinery.

Saudi Arabia currently exports some 700,000 barrels of crude a day to Japan.

Foreign Minister Receives Ethiopian Counterpart

EA1705125891 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Amharic to Neighboring Countries
1600 GMT 15 May 91

[Excerpts] Dr. Taro Nakayama, the Japanese foreign minister, has stated that he is optimistic that the forthcoming peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and the opposition groups will be successful. He stated this in Tokyo yesterday when he met and held discussions with Comrade Tesfaye Tadesse, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and foreign minister, who is there to attend a meeting.

In the same meeting the two ministers discussed relations between the two countries and expressed the hope that the effort to end the war in Ethiopia through peace talks would succeed and that peace and stability would prevail in the country. News received from the Foreign Ministry also indicated that Dr. Nakayama stated that it was the Japanese Government's wish that the longstanding good relations between the two countries should be further strengthened. [passage omitted]

Comrade Tesfaye Tadesse is in Tokyo to attend a UN Capital Development Fund-Japanese Government-sponsored meeting on the acceleration of the development of the LDCS [less-developed country].

Kaifu Condemns Assassination of India's Gandhi

OW2205023891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT
22 May 91

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday mourned the death of India's former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, calling him a "great man" who worked for improved Japan-India relations.

Kaifu also condemned the terrorist bombing that killed Gandhi and 13 others as the Indian leader prepared to give an election speech near Madras.

"He was a great man who worked for better Japan-India relations," Kaifu told reporters at the prime minister's residence.

"It is very regrettable. While expressing our condolences, we also pray from the bottoms of our hearts for the repose of his soul," Kaifu said. [passage omitted]

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said the world has lost a statesman who helped promote international peace.

"Gandhi was a world-class politician who made valuable contributions to peace and stability in Southwest Asia, as well as the international community," Sakamoto said.

He also lauded Gandhi's efforts to promote economic liberalization.

"The death of such a politician is a loss to the Indian Government and the Indian people," Sakamoto said.

He said the deadly explosion in the midst of important elections was extremely regrettable if it were an act of political terrorism.

Gandhi had traveled to Japan twice as prime minister, once as a state guest in 1985, and again in 1989 to open an Indian cultural festival.

Prime Minister Kaifu reciprocated the visit in spring 1990 during a tour of Southwest Asia.

Nakayama Expresses Sadness at Gandhi's Death

OW2205011491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama expressed condolences Wednesday morning after learning of the assassination in a bomb explosion of India's former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

"The death of a candidate for election is regrettable for a nation trying to adjust itself to a new international society," Nakayama said.

He said, "India is a great nation. We look forward to the progress of democratization there as soon as possible."

"I express my heartfelt condolences (over the death of Gandhi)," Nakayama added.

EC Commission President Delors Makes Visit

OW2205112091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A proposed Japan-European Community (EC) joint declaration should consolidate ties between the two bodies, EC Commission President Jacques Delors told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday.

Foreign Ministry officials said Delors stressed in his hour-long talk with Kaifu, the first of two scheduled meetings, the need for an enhancement of Japan-EC relations, including links between people. He arrived here Wednesday morning for a four-day visit to Japan.

The two countries are currently working on a blueprint for political, economic, and cultural ties based on a Japanese proposal earlier this year.

Officials said the negotiators are hoping to have the blueprint prepared for finalization when Kaifu travels to Europe in July to attend the summit conference of the seven major industrialized countries in London.

Delors, who is visiting Japan for the first time since January 1986, was quoted as drawing attention to the fact that the Japan-EC relationship is the weakest link in the so-called triangular relationship between Japan, the EC, and the United States.

He said the proposed declaration should not be a mere rhetorical exercise, but should effectively increase the "density" of ties between Japan and the 12-nation grouping.

Officials said Delors lamented several times that Europeans are, in general, "ignorant" of Japan, pointing to a need for public opinion to more correctly appraise Japan's merits.

Kaifu said a strengthened "partnership" between Japan and the EC would promote peace and stability in the world. He called for "healthy competition and constructive cooperation" between the two entities.

Officials said Kaifu related to Delors the concerns expressed to him by leaders of Southeast Asian countries during his recent trip to the region over the possibility of the EC becoming an exclusionary economic bloc as it integrates.

He noted that worries over the implications of a mighty economic bloc emerging in Europe have crystallized in the Malaysian proposal for an East Asia Economic Grouping (EAEG) as a response.

Officials said Delors vowed that the EC will remain open to world trade and shrugged off recent suggestions by Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong that the EC may dominate the world in the future.

Delors was quoted as expressing concern about the EC's trade deficit with Japan, but did not go into detail about how to rectify the imbalance. The Japanese surplus this year is expected to exceed the record 22.9 billion dollars in 1988.

Officials said Kaifu noted that Japan is contributing to the rehabilitation of East European countries in the group of 24 forum of creditor nations.

Delors conveyed the EC's gratitude, but added that there are many tasks yet to be accomplished.

Officials said Delors and Kaifu agreed to exert mutual efforts to bring the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks to a successful conclusion within the year.

Delors, a former French finance minister who has been president of the EC Commission since 1985, is scheduled to meet again with Kaifu on Thursday. The two have met on three previous occasions.

He will also meet during his stay with International Trade and Industry Minister Eiichi Nakao, former Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita, and former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

LDP To Hold Presidential Election Late Oct

*OW2205143791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1425 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A top Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) official said on Wednesday that the party will hold its presidential election in late October as scheduled.

The official said LDP Secretary General Keizo Obuchi will brief a meeting of senior party officials on May 28 that the election will be held in late October when Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's term expires.

Kaifu has told Obuchi that the date of the presidential election should not be changed as there are party rules stipulating the LDP hold the election in October every two years.

Kaifu was responding to a proposal by the party's Diet Policy Committee Chairman Seiroku Kajiyama that the LDP hold a presidential election in September to facilitate the compilation of a national budget for fiscal 1992.

Kanemaru Urges Formation of Coalition Government

*OW2205115891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Shin Kanemaru, an influential power broker in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), called Wednesday for the formation of a coalition government after an LDP presidential election slated for October.

The former deputy prime minister said in an interview with KYODO News Service, "There are persons who will be good for the people and the nation among opposition parties, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)."

Kanemaru, nominal head of the largest LDP faction led by former prime minister Noboru Takeshita, said, "There is an idea to form a coalition government by pulling [word as received] such persons."

Kanemaru, who served as deputy prime minister for two years from 1986, became the head of the Takeshita faction in 1988 when Takeshita took office as prime minister.

Promotion of generational changes will lead to political realignment and the LDP president should be in his 60s or younger, but not in his 70s, he said.

The two-year term as LDP president for Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, 60, expires in October. The LDP president automatically becomes prime minister because of the party's majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

Kanemaru, 76, said his generation will be dismissed soon, implying that Kiichi Miyazawa, 71, and Michio Watanabe, 67, both former finance ministers, should not seek the prime minister's job.

Kanemaru quoted Takeshita, 67, as saying that he has no intention to become prime minister again. Takeshita stepped down in June 1989 after 19 months in office, for his involvement in the recruit scandal.

If no one wants to become prime minister, there is an idea that Takeshita should become prime minister tentatively, Kanemaru said.

The Takeshita faction reportedly has decided not to endorse Kaifu as LDP president after his term in the party post expires in October.

Kanemaru said a coalition government should be sought because people are dissatisfied with the politics of the LDP and the largest opposition party, the SDP.

The majority of the people hope for a liberal society, and opposition parties should take that into consideration, Kanemaru said.

USDP's Satsuki Eda on Cooperation of Parties

*OW2205100491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0814 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—United Social Democratic Party (USDP) leader Satsuki Eda called Wednesday for two opposition parties to make every effort to reorganize Japan's political map in cooperation with the USDP and labor unions to pave the way for the establishment of a social democratic government.

In an address to about 100 reporters at the Japan National Press Club, Eda said, "The Social Democratic Party (SDP), the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), the USDP, and Japan's largest trade union confederation Rengo should cooperate in reorganizing the political map as Japanese voters will take more interest in Japanese politics."

Japan's smallest, middle-of-the-road party leader noted the April metropolitan gubernatorial election, saying it indicated metropolitan voters showed a "remarkable" disinterest in the election.

Eda said it is unnatural that there has been no change of government, adding social democrats must create a party to take over power from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which has held government since the mid-1950s.

He specified the role of the SDP, which dwindled in power in local elections across the country last April, to work out a new political landscape.

Eda, whose father was a former chairman of the SDP, said the party should review its diplomatic, defense, economic, and other basic policies to attract Japanese voters.

The SDP, formerly called the Japan Socialist Party, must recognize the Self-Defense Forces are constitutional, he said.

He said the USDP and the SDP have established regular consultative meetings to study ways of merging all social democratic forces in Japan.

On the possibility of the merger of Japan's second largest opposition party, Komeito, with social democratic political forces, Eda said Komeito is a partner of social democrats.

But he suggested social democrats will not call on the middle-of-the road Komeito, affiliated with the Buddhist organization Sokagakkai, to participate in the merger of the SDP, DSP, and USDP, as Komeito is not an open party.

Government Seeks Extraordinary Diet Session

*OW2205130591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—The government plans to convene an extraordinary Diet session this summer to debate legislation on joining U.N. peacekeeping operations [PKO] and on political reform, chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Wednesday.

Political observers view the Diet session as crucial to preventing Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu from becoming a lame duck before his two-year term ends in October.

Depending on the outcome, it also could strengthen his hand should he seek a second term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP].

The LDP president serves as prime minister because of the party's majority in the House of Representatives.

Sakamoto said the Diet session could be scheduled for late July at the earliest, after Kaifu returns from the July 15-17 London economic summit of major industrialized countries.

He left open the possibility the Diet session would be held even if only one of the bills is ready.

The LDP and two opposition parties are expected to make headway on a six-month-old pledge to draft a bill on Japan's contribution to U.N. peacekeeping operations after upcoming parliamentary trips to Europe to study peacekeeping units there.

The process could falter over the controversial issue of whether or not to incorporate the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in any Japanese peacekeeping unit.

The LDP and centrist Democratic Socialist Party favor including the SDF, while the Komeito has not yet established its position.

The LDP is having difficulty reaching a consensus over proposed election system reforms that would reduce electoral constituencies to a single seat from the current three to five seats.

The change would reduce the size of each constituency, requiring Diet members to change their election strategies.

Junior LDP members in particular fear they could lose their seats.

The plan is also unpopular among opposition parties, which say the scheme is aimed at further strengthening the LDP's 36-year hold on power.

Opposition parties have a majority in the less powerful House of Councillors.

Sakamoto told a news conference he won approval for opening a summer Diet session from senior LDP leader Shin Kanemaru.

Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, cautioned, however, that political reform "may not be realized until the next cabinet."

Kanemaru, who leads the largest LDP faction under former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, earlier suggested he opposed convening an extraordinary session because he expected it would not make any progress.

Sakamoto also has received pledges of cooperation from leaders of the three other factions.

Kaifu was made prime minister in August 1989 to help the party recover support in the wake of the Recruit influence peddling scandal.

He has repeatedly said he is prepared to stake his post on achieving political reform—an agenda he inherited from Takeshita, who resigned in the turmoil over the Recruit scandal.

Reform advocates say single-seat constituencies along with tighter fund-raising rules will help reduce election costs, and make politics more policy-oriented because members of the same party no longer will have to run against each other.

EPA Chief Said Confident of Economic Growth

*OW2205054591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Michio Ochi, director general of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA], said Tuesday he is confident that Japan's Fiscal 1991 economy will secure a 3.8 percent growth over a year earlier as forecast by the Government.

Speaking at a meeting with leaders of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), Ochi said the nation's overall economy is maintaining a stable growth and there would be no worries about reaching the Government's goal for economic growth in the current fiscal year.

Concerning the reasons for the sound economy, he pointed to the strong 5.6 percent wage increases agreed to in this

year's spring labor offensive and brisk consumer spending expected to grow to 4.5 percent.

Capital investment, one of the two locomotives of the Japanese economy, also started to recover, while prices are stable, he said.

Asked about the widening trade surplus with the United States, Ochi said Japan should set a "certain standard" for the surplus. If Japan's trade surplus against the U.S. exceeds its overall trade surplus, it will be a serious problem, he said.

In the so-called follow-up meeting to review the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks between Japan and the U.S., Japan should refute the notion that there has been disagreement, he said.

On the issue of the opening of Japan's rice market, one of the focal topics in the stalled Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks, Ochi said this should be discussed under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Panel Urges Employing More Women, Elderly

OW2205113391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—A government advisory body Wednesday said Japanese companies should hire more elderly and female workers, calling on the government to take steps to promote their employment.

In a report, an advisory panel to the international trade and industry minister argued that putting more older and female workers on the payroll is vital if the Japanese economy [is] to retain its vigor despite the ever-shrinking labor pool.

The report stressed the importance of changing social and legal systems to facilitate employment of these currently underused workers, and recommended a variety of measures government and business should take.

Among other things, the report called on companies to adopt more flexible and diversified employment systems, incorporating, for instance, near-home offices and short-time, but not part-time, employment.

The report also said the government should loosen restrictions on women working late shifts and revamp the current dependency allowance and employment insurance systems, which it said discourage women from working long hours as part-timers.

The panel also recommended building more nurseries for the children of working women and making existing nurseries better meet the needs of working parents.

The report also urged the establishment of more effective systems to provide job information for elderly workers.

First Fast Breeder Reactor Said Completed

OW1805060291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0528 GMT
18 May 91

[Text] Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture May 18 KYODO—Japan dedicated its first non-experimental plutonium-fueled fast breeder reactor Saturday as a civic group sought a court injunction to suspend its operations.

Science and Technology Agency Chief Akiko Santo attended a ceremony Saturday afternoon marking the completion of the reactor, known as "Monju," at a new nuclear power plant in Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture, in central Japan on the Sea of Japan.

The reactor, developed by the government-affiliated power reactor and nuclear fuel development corporation, is the product of a six-year government project to build a fast breeder reactor using plutonium for fuel.

It is regarded as a next-generation nuclear reactor capable of producing more fissionable materials than it consumes.

The Monju has capacity to generate 280,000 kilowatts of electricity, officials said.

The reactor will reach its criticality, the continual splitting of atoms in its nuclear fuel which releases energy, in October 1992 and begin full-capacity electricity generation in 1994, the officials said.

A group of residents near the plant, however, is asking the Fukui district court to issue an injunction ordering an immediate halt to the reactor's operations. They argue that measures taken to ensure the safety of the plant are questionable.

"The government is taking an unrealistic attitude of pressing ahead with the fast breeder reactor operations although Japan has no nuclear fuel reprocessing plant," said Jinzo Watanabe, leader of the group that filed the suit.

At present, a government project to build a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in the village of Rokkasho in Aomori Prefecture is being opposed by environmentalist groups.

Nuclear Ship Leaves for Second Sea Trials

OW2205050391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Mutsu, Aomori Pref., May 22 KYODO—Japan's only nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, left its home port of Sekinehama in Aomori Prefecture on Wednesday morning for a second set of sea trials in the North Pacific that are expected to last about a month.

On previous departures from and returns to port, the Mutsu was powered by its auxiliary boiler, but this time it relied for the first time on its reactor from the beginning of its voyage.

The ship is expected to use nuclear power for all future port entries and departures.

The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, which operates the 8,242-ton Mutsu, said the first sea trials in January confirmed the safety of the ship's reactor, 22 years after its launching.

It said the ship left port with its 36,000-kilowatt pressurized light water nuclear reactor to assess its performance under low power.

The Mutsu's reactor leaked radiation in September 1974 and was shut down for repairs for 16 years until its restart in March 1990.

The sea trials will be conducted in an area of the Pacific with a relatively low swell.

Data from the ship will be recorded as it accelerates, decelerates, and circles.

If the tests go well, the Mutsu will return to port on June 20.

Two or three more sea trials are scheduled for the ship between then and March 1992, after which the ship will be scrapped.

The institute said it expects to decide by the summer how to dispose of the ship's reactor after it is scrapped.

Reduced Instruction Set Processor Developed

*OW2005054191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT
20 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said Monday it has developed a reduced instruction set computing (RISC) 64-bit processor to be used with its second generation parallel computer, called Adenart.

Officials said the new processor, called Ohmega, has a maximum performance of 80 million floating point operations per second (flops) or 80 million instructions per second at a clock speed of 40 megahertz, four times faster than its previous 20 mflop processor.

Officials said multiple Ohmega processors will be massed together to enable Adenart, or alternating direction edition nexus array system computer to achieve a target processing performance of 20 gigaflops.

Flops designates the number mathematical operations per second and 40 megahertz clock speed means the internal heartbeat and speed of the computer.

Matsushita researchers built the 64-bit 80 mflop processor by packing 1.3 million transistors on to a 14.7 millimeter by 15.3 millimeter square chip, using 0.8 micron complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) technology.

Parallel processing computers use multiple microprocessors and are designed to perform different operations at the same time, using a superscalar 5-stage pipeline architecture.

Firm To Develop New Airliner With Boeing

*OW2205004791 Tokyo KYODO in English 2302 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Japan Aircraft Development Corp., an industry group, said Wednesday it has contracted to develop and build the B-777 airliner jointly with Boeing Co. in the United States.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. last year signed separate letters of intent with Boeing on joint development and production of the airliner.

Industry sources said the deals with Boeing will give the Japanese aircraft manufacturers a chance to acquire advanced technologies and know-how, since they will be directly involved in all phases of aircraft business, including basic designing, manufacturing, marketing, repairs, and maintenance.

[Words indistinct] companies will pay 21 percent of the estimated total development cost of 500 billion yen and will develop and produce 21 percent of the aircraft's components, including most of the fuselage and the main wings.

Japan Aircraft Mfg. and Shin Meiwa Industry Co. will also take part in the joint project, assisting the three heavy industry companies.

About 200 Japanese aircraft engineers are already engaged in basic design work on the aircraft at Boeing and the work is expected to be completed by the end of 1991.

Production of the aircraft is scheduled to start in the spring of 1992, the sources said.

United Airlines and All Nippon Airways have ordered a total of 9 B-777s and have placed provisional orders for 44 more. The first aircraft is scheduled to be delivered in 1995, they said.

ANA Plans To Increase Hotel Chain in U.S.

*OW2205045791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—The American affiliate of all Nippon Airways (ANA) will increase the number of hotels it owns and operates in North America to 10 or 15 in five years, company officials said Wednesday.

At present, ANA Enterprises, headquartered in Los Angeles, owns and operates a single hotel each in San Francisco, Washington D.C., and the Hawaiian Islands, the officials said.

ANA Enterprises also has hotels under construction in Miami, Florida, and Los Angeles, they said.

The Miami hotel will begin operations next year, while the Los Angeles hotel is scheduled for completion in 1994, they said.

The company is also considering other U.S. cities, including New York, Chicago, and Seattle, as sites to build or purchase hotels to meet demand from customers flying with ANA, the officials said.

ANA began serving Los Angeles in 1986 and New York in March this year.

Electric Vehicle Battery Reduces Recharge Time

OW2005055591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 20 KYODO—Nissan Motor Co. has developed a battery recharging system for electric vehicles that cuts down charging time by 80 percent, Nissan officials said Monday.

The new system, developed in a joint project with Japan Storage Battery Co., can recharge batteries to 40 percent capacity in six to 12 minutes, or one-fifth the time required by conventional systems, they said.

The race to mass produce battery-powered vehicles has intensified with the growth of environmental concerns, but limited driving range due to lengthy recharging times has been a major stumbling block to the expansion of everyday use of electrical vehicles. "Our task was to develop high-performance batteries with shorter recharging times," a Nissan researcher said.

The new system can recharge nickel-cadmium batteries to 40 percent capacity in six minutes and lead-acid batteries to the same capacity in 12 minutes, Nissan said.

Kawasaki Steel To Postpone Venture in U.S.

OW2205114891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO—Kawasaki Steel Corp. said Wednesday that it has decided to postpone the construction of a steel sheet production facility in a joint venture with a U.S. steelmaker, Armco Inc.

Kawasaki Steel had planned to start this summer to build new facilities for fusible galvanized steel sheet production on the premises of an Ohio-based joint venture, Armco Steel, with a construction cost of about 200 million dollars, according to company officials.

The officials attributed the decision to uncertainty over the business outlook in the stalling U.S. automobile industry, which will be a major market.

In order to meet the demand for some time [passage as received], the current facilities will be used after some conversion, and some 20 engineers will be sent from Japan for thorough quality control, the officials said.

North Korea

Further on 'Normalization' Talks With Japan

Chon In-chol Gives Briefing

SK2105130491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Chon In-chol, head of the DPRK Government delegation to the third full-dress inter-governmental talks for the establishment of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations, today gave a news briefing at our country's embassy in China after the first-day talks.

Present at the news briefing were reporters accompanying our country's government delegation, Japanese reporters, Chinese reporters, and various countries' correspondents based in China.

Referring to the status of the morning talks, delegation head Chon In-chol said that our side advanced an important proposal toward smooth progress in the talks for the establishment of DPRK-Japan relations. He went on to say:

In the previous two rounds of talks, the DPRK and Japan each detailed its position and view on the establishment of diplomatic relations; mutual understanding was deepened as a result.

The talks between the heads of the two delegations in Tokyo agreed that the two sides would try to find a consensus instead of travelling down parallel roads. I think that if the Japanese side insists, as it did in the previous talks, that all the issues on the agenda be discussed at the same time, it will be difficult to make progress in the talks. Therefore, we proposed that the first agenda item be discussed first during the third round of talks, and that when an agreement is reached on the first item then subsequent items can be discussed.

In other words, we proposed to discuss the first agenda item on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and reach an agreement on this main point, before discussing and solving the second item on compensation.

This is a reasonable way to make progress in the current talks. At the previous rounds of talks, the four items were discussed at the same time. So the discussion was very complicated, and it was impossible to extensively discuss any of the items.

If diplomatic relations are established, the two countries will be able to deepen mutual understanding and confidence. Also, if the other matters are discussed one by one in due order on that basis, it may be convenient and more effective in finding solutions. If the Japanese side agrees to this, it will help achieve a breakthrough in the progress of the talks.

Referring to the fact that in his policy speech in Singapore during his recent ASEAN tour, Prime Minister Kaifu Toshiki, referring to the situation in Korea, said that Japan had been holding talks with the DPRK since January and that Japan would accelerate the progress of the talks, he

said that our current proposal is in compliance with Prime Minister Kaifu's intention on accelerating the talks.

He also pointed out that at the talks the Japanese side again raised the issues of the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement, simultaneous UN admission, and North-South dialogue. He said: When we asked the Japanese side why it raised matters which have nothing to do with the DPRK-Japan talks as preconditions for the talks, the Japanese side replied that it did not raise the three problems as preconditions for the talks, that such issues could be settled through normal channels if the DPRK and Japan had diplomatic relations, and that it was raising these issues at the talks because there are no diplomatic relations between them.

When our side said that the Japanese side's reply meant admitting the justness of our proposal to establish diplomatic relations before discussing the other items in due order, the Japanese side did not say anything.

Touching upon the issue of signing the nuclear safeguards agreement, he said:

We told the Japanese side that if it is to practically help resolve this issue it should not unilaterally ask us to sign the nuclear safeguards agreement, and that a way for the Japanese side to help resolve this issue is to help arrange negotiations between the DPRK and the United States. After saying that, we asked the Japanese side to properly recommend that the U.S. Government hold negotiations with the DPRK.

He said that when the Japanese side again took a position, we expressed our position on this:

First, we pointed out that it is wrong for the Japanese side to present the issue of the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement as preconditions for the establishment of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations. When the issue of the establishment of DPRK-Japanese diplomatic relations was first placed on the agenda, Japanese Government leaders said they would deal with this issue without any preconditions. Therefore, in today's talks we strongly demanded that the Japanese delegation stop raising in the full-dress talks the issue of signing the nuclear safeguards agreement as a precondition if it respects the promise of the leaders of its government to hold DPRK-Japan talks without preconditions.

We also stressed that the Japanese side should correctly understand that we will never barter away the issue of the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement, a crucial matter concerning the rise and fall of the nation, as a condition for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan.

Second, we said that if the issue of our signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement is truly a worrisome matter to the Japanese side and if it raised this issue in hopes of satisfactorily resolving it, it should have a different position and attitude on this issue. Therefore, we asked the Japanese side to have an impartial position and attitude on

the nuclear inspection issue, instead of resorting to pressure in which it would not normalize diplomatic relations unless the nuclear inspection issue is resolved.

If the Japanese side is raising this issue truly out of its worry over the nuclear issue, then why is it turning a blind eye to the fact that approximately 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, and that by using these weapons the United States and the South Korean authorities are constantly creating the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and babbling that our country, a direct target of these nuclear threats, must sign the nuclear safeguards agreement?

Referring to the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement in itself, as we have repeatedly declared we have no reason to refuse to sign the agreement and are fully ready to sign the agreement after sincere consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Referring to the fact that the United States is continuously carrying out the policy of resorting to nuclear threats against us, he went on to say:

If Japan is concerned about maintaining the nuclear non-proliferation system and about our signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement, it must pay attention to the violations of the nonproliferation treaty by the United States as a matter of course, and it must ask the United States not to hinder our signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement rather than unilaterally asking us to sign the agreement.

Delegation head Chon In-chol said that, in connection with this issue, the Japanese side referred to the Japanese-Soviet joint statement which was announced a while ago, and that a clause in this document on nuclear inspection is a typical example of Japan's partiality.

He also said: Even though in the Japanese-Soviet joint statement the Japanese side expressed its expectations that we would sign the nuclear safeguards agreement, it did not say anything about the United States which is hindering our signing of the agreement. Also, at that time the South Korean defense minister threatened to provoke nuclear war against us. Still, the Japanese side turned a deaf ear to his violent remarks which cause a great controversy throughout the world. This unfair position will not be any help to the settlement of the problems, but on the contrary will adversely affect it.

The threat of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, which the United States and the South Korean authorities have today resorted to against us, has reached its climax. While failing to utter a word about this actual danger of nuclear war, the Japanese side unilaterally asks us to sign the nuclear safeguards agreement. Nobody can say the Japanese side's position is impartial, realistic, or persuasive.

He went on to say: If Japan is truly worried over the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula, it must be impartial instead of inclining to one side, and it must correctly perceive the seriousness of the situation on the Korean peninsula. Otherwise it would be of no use for the two sides to discuss nuclear inspection. Under circumstances in which the Japanese side declined to cooperate a

little in realizing DPRK-U.S. negotiation on the issue of signing the nuclear safeguards agreement, we notified the Japanese side that no more discussion must be held in the talks on the nuclear inspection issue. Since it is a matter that can be resolved in negotiations between the DPRK and U.S. Governments, we will try to arrange direct negotiation with the United States.

He also said that, in the afternoon talks, we again asked the Japanese side to no longer raise in future talks the issue of the signing of the nuclear safeguards agreement.

He also said: The Japanese side said that it could not shelve the issue of signing the nuclear safeguards agreement without discussing it, that it is not in a position to avoid discussing other matters without settling this issue, that it would discuss this issue along with other agenda items, and that it would be better to discuss the first agenda item first.

He also said that, judging that this view of the Japanese side is in compliance with our side's new epochal proposal, we agreed to discuss the first agenda item at the 21 May talks. He also pointed out that the Japanese side raised the issue of North-South dialogue and the simultaneous UN admission at the end of the afternoon talks.

He went on to say: It was because of the new war provocation maneuvers by the United States and the South Korean authorities that North-South dialogue was suspended. Therefore, if North-South dialogue is to proceed, the South Korean authorities should accept our proposal to adopt a nonaggression declaration; should stop entreaty diplomacy—carrying outside the UN admission issue which is an internal affair within the nation on which the North and South must reach consensus and resolve; should abolish the National Security Law; and should free the visitors to the North.

He also said: The Japanese side supported the wrong move of the South Korean authorities to unilaterally enter the United Nations, interfering in the internal affairs of others even at the negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations. This is the open expression that Japan is still pursuing a one-sided policy toward South Korea even at this time when the DPRK-Japanese talks have entered the full-dress stage.

He also said: The unchanged attitude of the Japanese Government is a product of its two Koreas policy, and it pours cold water over the efforts by all the Korean people for reunification. This is obstructive to North-South dialogue and helpful to freezing the division of the DPRK.

He demanded that if Japan truly wants to normalize its relations with us, it should drop the one-sided policy toward South Korea, should stop encouraging the moves to freeze the division of the DPRK, and should refrain from laying any more obstacles before the talks. He said that whether progress will be made in the third full-dress talks in compliance with the earnest desire of the people of the DPRK and Japan depends upon how sincerely the Japanese side will respond to our side's new epochal proposal.

Delegation head Chon In-chol answered questions from reporters.

Japanese Delegation Hosts Reception

*SK2205104291 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 21 May 91*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Japanese Government delegation to the third full-dress intergovernmental talks for the normalization of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations last evening hosted a reception for our country's government delegation in Beijing.

The members of our country's government delegation, led by Vice Foreign Minister Chon In-chol and the charge d'affaires ad interim of our country's embassy to China, were invited to the reception.

The members of the Japanese Government delegation lead by Noboru Nakahira, who is the representative of the Japanese Government, and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy to China, were present.

Greetings were exchanged at the reception.

Noboru Nakahira, the delegation head, said that the agreement between the sides to continue the talks on 22 May reflected their will to make progress in the talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations, and that the Japanese side intends to advance step by step together with the DPRK toward the normalization of diplomatic relations in the future.

Chon In-chol, the delegation head, expressed the belief that the two delegations would pool their efforts and advance for their common aim, which conforms with the desire of the DPRK and Japanese people, and furthermore of the Asian people.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Japanese Postpone Third Round

*OW2205055991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Beijing, May 22 KYODO—Japanese negotiators postponed the start of the third day of normalization talks with North Korea Wednesday morning as they were considering carefully how to respond to a new North Korean proposal, Japanese officials said.

The negotiations, which had already been extended by one day to consider the new proposal, are expected to resume later Wednesday afternoon at the Japanese Embassy, the officials said.

The proposal, offered Tuesday by the North Koreans and still undisclosed publicly, has been called a "compromise" by the North Koreans and reportedly pertains to Pyongyang's claim of jurisdiction over the Korean peninsula.

Japan is fundamentally opposed to the new proposal, sources in the Japanese delegation have indicated, suggesting that it is unlikely to assist progress in the negotiations.

Soviet Media Reporting on South Unrest Denounced

SK2205113791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 22 May 91

[“Mean Coquetry”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—Now the southern land of Korea is being swept by a flame of resistance.

Men and women in their blooming youth, craving for freedom, are setting themselves ablaze in protest against murderous tyranny and spraying their blood on the altar of democracy one after another, while the angry shouts “Down with the No Tae-u fascist ‘regime!’” “Dissolve the ‘Democratic Liberal Party!’” and “Yankees, go home!” are rocking the heaven and earth. Tens of thousands of patriotic students and people of various strata are determinedly turning out on to the streets of resistance, kicking open the gates of campuses and factories.

The grievous shouts of fellow students and colleagues who demand the punishment of the chief culprits of murder, shaking with rage at the cold-blooded murder of the beloved martyrs, and the righteous struggle of our South Korean fellow countrymen who are waging a bloody resistance, overflowing the streets, are a declaration of relentless resistance to settle scores with the No Tae-u group, the mastermind of murder and human-butcher, and an eruption of the burning passion and strong will of the South Korean people to topple the colonial fascist dark rule of the U.S. imperialists and bring a new morning of independence, democracy and reunification.

No wonder the massive resistance of the South Korean students and people have won the unanimous support and sympathy of the entire Korean people and the honest conscience of the world.

But there are cheap venal journalists who insult their struggle with caustic words, slinging mud into the raging flow of the situation and throwing a wet blanket over the righteous struggle of the South Korean people.

Reporting the anti-“government” struggle of the South Korean students and people, some Soviet publications poured filth on it, charging that “they are causing disorder and waging a confused fight on streets in the literal sense of the words,” the people “are tired of the useless street fight from long ago” and insulted the passionate young men and women who have risen up in the struggle as “radicals,” “those joining in mass disorder” and “extremists.”

“KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA” in an article titled “What the South Korean Youths Want To Gain From Their Street Action?” on March 19 said the South Korean students upon graduation from the universities “get name cards for their employment in grand banks, authoritative newspaper offices and well-known companies.” And it asked the ridiculous question “Is there any need to stake them? Are they joining the movement to try their hands at throwing fire bottles?”

Radio Moscow in Korean language on May 18 said the South Korean dissident forces are creating disorder, “forgetting the lesson of Kwangju” and on the same day TASS,

styling itself “an authoritative commentator,” uttered the trash that “the confrontation between the authorities and the anti-‘government’ forces is developing according to a very mistaken scenario.”

Some publications of the Soviet Union, zealously defending the repressive action and appeasement and deception of the South Korean puppets, acted as a “spokesman” by trumpeting that “No Tae-u, ‘president of the Republic of Korea,’ is taking package measures for the stabilisation of the situation.”

This is, indeed, a vulgar and dirty tongue-lashing of those who are utterly bereft of the noble conscience of humanity and have become crazy for money and valuables.

These political literary hacks of all shades are wretches who are fascinated by “credit and aid” held out by the traitor No Tae-u, a colonial dog counting on the empty dollar purse of his American “uncle.” Judging from this, one may well see they can cook up any kind of article reversing black and white.

Are the motive and whole picture of the current struggle really invisible to those who, lost to shame, parrot the ridiculous allegation of the No Tae-u fascist clique for covering up its crimes and prolonging its remaining days at whatever cost?

The death of a student who fell under a fatal blow of iron pipes of fascist thugs while taking part in a struggle was so heart-rending and sore to patriotic students and people of various strata of South Korea that they do not hesitate to put their youth on the altar of democracy, cursing and condemning the murderers, and they are valiantly taking to the streets of resistance, unable to lose democracy even if they may lose their lives.

The slanders of Soviet publications are an intolerable insult to the admirable sons and daughters of the 70 million Koreans who are waging a death-defying resistance with a grand hope to bring a new morning of independence, democracy and reunification to the dark society of fascism in which bayonet-brandishing is rampant and a challenge to the conscience of the world which values truth and justice.

It must not go overlooked that at a time when the No Tae-u group is viciously maneuvering to expand the scope of suppression and stage a second or a third Kwangju blood-bath and start another hysteric anti-communist campaign, mocking the death of martyrs and insulting the enraged people with faked-up reports that the suicide of passionate patriotic students by setting themselves ablaze or jumping off rooftops were caused by “instigation” or “behind-the-stage manipulation” of someone, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA May 9 intentionally carried an article finding faults with us by saying “the official news agency of the DPRK circulated an appeal of a Seoul-based underground group agitating the South Korean citizens to rise in an uprising and overthrow the ‘government.’”

We cannot but ask those who circulate such articles seeking a sinister purpose whom they borrowed such an article from.

It is not unknown to us that the Soviet Union bartered "diplomatic relations" for 2.3 billion dollars, throwing away overnight the dignity and face of a socialist power and the interests and faith of an ally. But we are disillusioned with the wretched sight of the "press circles" of a great power that are blindly repeating the whopping lies of a colonial stooge, mistaking the "dollar almighty principle" for the trend of the times and being fascinated by dollars.

The fierce flame of resistance which is sweeping South Korea is an inevitable product of the violent rule of the No Tae-u fascist "regime".

It is none other than the traitor No Tae-u who murdered patriotic youths, including student Kang Kyong-tae, and it is the U.S. imperialists who manipulated him behind the scene.

The situation of South Korea calls for terminating the military dictatorship of the No Tae-u group and the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists which backs it.

Herein lies the way of preventing the recurrence of the Kwangju tragedy and the death of passionate youths.

We had never expected much that some press media of the Soviet Union which are overheated in the total denial even of the great history of the Soviet people who had covered a rigorous yet brilliant path after the October Revolution would speak for justice and truth. But we cannot but feel a sense of futility when we think that they have gone to such a pass where they have to misinform facts so blatantly.

They say a man who has nothing to his name gets mean.

Theirs are indeed a mean coquetry.

We will continue to follow the improper act of some press media of the Soviet Union which, "expecting" something, are eager to curry favour with the United States which thinks morality or sense of obligation is not worth a farthing and declared it its state policy to coldly calculate interests and pursue profits under the motto "You must die if I am to survive" and with its colonial dog the No Tae-u fascist clique.

No Chae-pong's 'Lecture' on Democracy Denounced

*SK2205060191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0451 GMT 22 May 91*

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—South Korean "Prime Minister" No Chae-pong in a "lecture" on May 20 described the "disorder" in South Korea as an "inevitable pain" in the course of "development toward democracy".

NODONG SINMUN today lashes out at his foolish rigmarole as utterances to justify their reckless bayonet-brandishing and fascist row of suppression against the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of South Korean students and people which is growing acute after the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae and to shirk the responsibility for the butchery of fellow countrymen committed by his clique.

The news analyst says:

South Korea has neither experienced democracy nor advanced toward it so far.

No Tae-u had once made "commitments to democracy", yielding to the fierce struggle of the South Korean people for democracy, but none of them has been realised.

"Democracy" advertised by the No Tae-u ruling group is a sham democracy in the name of which it fired tear gas and water cannon even at the funeral procession for those killed in cold blood.

And it is an ugly mask under which it harshly cracks down upon democratic forces calling for independence, democracy and reunification, branding them as "forces seeking to overthrow the system", "leftist forces" and so forth.

As for No Chae-pong, he is the boss of the puppet administration, the murderous "cabinet", the general resignation of which is unanimously demanded by South Korean people.

It is a challenge to the people that such fellow had the cheek to show up at a "lecture".

It is a ridiculous political cartoon to beat the drum of "democracy", while wielding the blood-stained bayonet in a helmet.

The No Tae-u ruling group must face a judgement by history as the chieftain of murderers and resign from power without delay.

KCNA Reports on South's 'Repressive Offensive'

*SK2105115791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 21 May 91*

[**"Unpardonable Crackdown on Pro-Reunification Democratic Forces"**—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities started a full-scale investigation into the hardcore elements of the dissident and student organisations and the labour movement who took the lead in rallies and protests, declaring that the funeral of Kang Kyong-tae of Myongji University and the fnctions of the 11th anniversary of the May 18 Kwangju resistance came to an end, a radio report from Seoul May 20 said.

The authorities designated as the first targets of arrest about 100 personages including 20 leading members of the All-People Measure Council and 60 others for whose arrest warrants had been issued in advance and 50 leading members of Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], Chonnohyop [National Council of Labor Unions] and the struggle headquarters for wage hike including Chondaehyop Chairman Kim Chong-sik.

This new repressive offensive of the No Tae-u ruling group is an open declaration that it would take this occasion to stifle all the pro-reunification democratic forces of South Korea and a criminal move to plunge the whole southern land into a more horrible terror of repression.

The leading members whom the authorities decided to investigate are patriots who have fought for independence, democracy and reunification unanimously desired by the South Korean people, and they are honest-minded people who have fought for the resignation of the No Tae-u murderous dictatorial "regime" and the disbandment of the "Democratic Liberal Party," the unanimous demand of the protesters.

The authorities are kicking up a row of investigation, criminalising the patriotic forces as "leading forces" in holding "illegal" rallies and protests. They are indeed a group of traitors and fascists who desperately work to arrest all the South Korean people calling for independence, democracy and reunification while branding them as "enemy."

The No Tae-u ruling group must realise that although it is running riot with a wholesale investigation and roundup campaign after fatally beating and driving to death patriotic students and young people, it will only precipitate its own miserable doom.

North Marks Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising

Choe Mun-son Speaks on Uprising

SK2105063391 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0858 GMT 18 May 91

[Speech by Choe Mun-son, member of Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal WPK Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at a Pyongyang mass rally on the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium—live]

[Text] Comrades: We are meaningfully commemorating the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising at a time when all the people are vigorously accelerating the march to achieve reunification in the 1990's and when a popular struggle is being waged in South Korea to bring an end to the No Tae-u military fascist dictatorship.

The Kwangju people's uprising which took place 11 years ago was an anti-U.S., antifascist democratic resistance to oppose the extension of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and the cursed military fascist dictatorship. It was also to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification via a mass armed uprising in which all the citizens of Kwangju waged death-defying resistance against fascist violence.

In mid-May 1980, when the South Korean people seized the (?death) of the Yusin dictatorship and were very resolutely struggling for democracy and the reunification of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists inspired the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u military fascist clique into declaring martial law across South Korea and into kicking up frantic commotions of suppression. Angered at this, South Korean youth, students, and people gave rise to a popular uprising in Kwangju. They unanimously rose up in resistance, chanting: Abolish martial law! Abolish the military fascist system! Yankee go home!

A total of approximately one million people in Kwangju—youth and students, workers, peasant, intellectuals, small-time merchants, and religious figures—took away weapons from the enemy and armed themselves with those weapons; formed a democratic struggle committee and a [word indistinct] committee; and occupied the city by waging armed struggle, holding fast for six days.

When the flames of bloody resistance in Kwangju soon spread across South Cholla Province, the embarrassed U.S. imperialists handed over to the military fascist clique approximately 70,000 puppet army troops under their command, tanks, armored personnel carriers, airplanes, and even missiles. They issued instructions to quell the [word indistinct] masses using iron fists. They also sent an aircraft carrier and other combat vessels to the waters of South Korea and gave support to the suppression operations.

While babbling that the rioters must be exterminated, the military fascist group, inspired by the U.S. imperialists, mobilized large-scale forces in the quelling operations and committed the bloody brutality of indiscriminately murdering men and women, old and young people. They turned all of Kwangju into a blood bath overnight.

The Kwangju massacre, which left 5,000 dead and 10,000 injured as a result of the bestial brutality, and which the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u fascist clique committed under the U.S. imperialists' behind-the-scenes manipulation, was an uncouth act of murdering fellow countrymen.

Even though it was frustrated by the military fascist clique's brutal armed suppression, the Kwangju people's uprising was a popular resistance that is of great significance in the history of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. [applause]

The heroic Kwangju people's uprising shook colonial fascist rule in South Korea to its very foundation and made the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique—their cat's paw—tremble with uneasiness and horror.

Through the uprising, the South Korean people have come to clearly know that the U.S. imperialists are arch-villains and aggressors who violate independence and who stifle democracy. Also, they learned the serious lesson that they cannot achieve reunification as long as the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are left intact.

The Kwangju people's uprising taught the South Korean people that to defeat the enemy whose claws are armed, they must steadfastly organize the fighting ranks and must be united with people from all walks of life to wage a joint struggle to the end under a unitary (?command). They also learned that only when the popular masses are united single-mindedly will they be able to easily defeat any suppressor.

On this occasion, in which the heroic Kwangju people's uprising is being commemorated, I pay my respects to all the participants in the uprising who courageously fought for democracy in society and for the reunification of the

country during the resistance, and express my sincere condolences for the martyrs and their bereaved families. [applause]

Comrades: Under the vicious Fifth Republic dictatorship which was born from the sea of the blood of fellow countrymen, and under the Sixth Republic military fascist rule which was more vicious than the previous, not a day has passed in South Korea in the past 11 years since the Kwangju uprising without patriotic people bleeding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

Today in the later years of the 20th century, South Korea has turned into the worst living hell where people are openly and brutally massacred and where the people's freedom and rights are mercilessly trampled under foot.

Now in South Korea those viperous murderers who turned Kwangju into a sea of blood have built up an unheard-of fascist repressive system. They arrest patriotic people at random and harshly punish workers and peasants who demand the elementary right to existence, describing them as forces seeking to overthrow the system.

The murder of the student Kang Kyong-tae, which has recently exasperated people from all walks of life in South Korea; incidents in which students Kim Yong-kyun and Chon Se-yong and Kim Ki-sol, director of the Social Affairs Department of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, committed suicide by self-immolation; and the premeditated murder of Pak Chang-su, chairman of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Labor Union, are just a few examples which show that dirty South Korea, in which the Sixth Republic military fascist dictatorship is wielding swords for repression, is the worst living hell where people cannot even sustain their lives, not to speak of achieving democracy or enjoying human rights.

Using steel pipes, the fascist clique beat to death a young student in his twenties who participated empty-handed in a peaceful demonstration to oppose tuition increases and to demand the release of his fellow student. It commits the bestial brutality of having terrorists secretly murder and throw out even those who rise up to demand basic human rights and the right to existence.

A while ago (Nam Tae-yuk) and (An Song-mo), two students of Konguk University who had attended a pan-national rally to demand the disbandment of plainclothes riot police after becoming exasperated at the killing of the student Kang Kyong-tae, were found dead along the Han River. This has aroused great controversy at home and abroad. This is another attempt by the fascist clique, which has suppressed peaceful demonstrations using armored personnel carriers, to conceal a murder case in which it killed the two students and created a scene as if they had drowned.

The South Korean people's human rights are being mercilessly trampled under foot, and they are being secretly killed. This is the direct byproduct of the uncouth military fascist repressive rule by the No Tae-u puppet clique.

Today, the people cannot repress surging indignation against brutal suppression by the No Tae-u ring which is slaughtering patriotic people at random while frantically trying to maintain the military fascist system and the reins of power. In the name of all the citizens of Pyongyang City and the entire nation, I sternly condemn the sanguinary murderous atrocity that traitor No Tae-u, the main culprit of the Kwangju genocide, is perpetrating today in South Korea, branding it as a most brutal and vicious act of a human butcher which can never be condoned. [shouts of slogans and applause]

A patriotic struggle against the No Tae-u military fascist clique is being waged in South Korea, with the incident of the death of a Myongji University student as the occasion. Hundreds of thousands of people, including workers and farmers who have joined the struggle of youths and students, are waging mass rallies and demonstrations of protest, shouting the slogans: "The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] should be dissolved," "The murderous regime should stepped down," and "No Tae-u should be punished." The number of those who have participated in the struggle reaches as much as 500,000 in about 80 cities and counties each day.

Even university professors have risen up. They waged rallies and demonstrations in support of the students' struggle. More than 3,000 middle and high school teachers issued a declaration on the present situation. Even opposition figures participated in rallies and demonstrations and called on the present regime to step down from power. Over 600,000 South Korean university students waged a general strike at their schools. Members of the suicide corps under the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] attacked and occupied the headquarters of the DLP. The working class, rallied around the National Council of Workers Representatives [Chonnohyop], is waging a strong joint strike.

Even at this moment, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 18 May Kwangju popular uprising and the funeral ceremonies for student Kang Kyong-tae, more than one million students have turned out in their struggle, and an 18-year old high school student and a 39-year old housewife have burned themselves to death in protest against the No Tae-u clique.

Today's reality in South Korea, where people from all walks of life have risen up as one to topple the No Tae-u regime, reminds us of the eve of the June popular resistance which toppled the military fascist dictatorship of the Fifth Republic four years ago. I express firm solidarity with the just struggle of South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life who are gallantly struggling in resistance and defiance against the fascist clique's brutal suppression, while firmly swearing to take revenge for (?fallen revolutionary fighters) and extending warm compatriotic support to them. [applause and shouts of slogans]

Due to the mass resistance of the (?brave) South Korean people, today the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea is faced with a serious crisis and the present military

fascist regime has been driven into an inextricable predicament. Perplexed by this, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique is frantically trying to find a way of surviving by perpetrating more brutal fascist suppression. The fascist clique has mobilized more than 50,000 riot police troops every day to brutally suppress those who participate in demonstrations and rallies. It has not only mobilized armored cars to suppress them, but has also perpetrated the fascist frenzy of arresting and detaining many people at random.

The fascist clique not only perpetrated the atrocity of attacking with tear gas a hospital where the bodies of those who participated in demonstrations were placed and of breaking into the mortuary of the hospital to steal the bodies, but also went so far as to barbarously block the funeral procession with bayonets. The fascist clique, babbling that the frequent occurrence of youths and students burning themselves to death was caused by the instigation of the impure forces behind the scenes, is not only stretching out its claws of suppression against patriotic democratic organizations and opposition forces, but is also kicking off wholesale suppression by arresting and imprisoning influential opposition figures and politicians, branding them leftist pro-communist elements.

The No Tae-u clique's indiscreet commotion of suppression shows the deathbed throes of those who [words indistinct]. When democracy and fascism are in acute confrontation, now is the very time for people from all walks of life in South Korea to put an end to the military fascist dictatorship through mass resistance, thus opening a new road of independence, democracy, and reunification. At this crucial moment, which should determine whether we can live under democracy or should die under fascist repression, South Korean youths, students, and people cannot idly meet a tragic death without doing something. They should not be deceived by the No Tae-u clique's [words indistinct].

If the South Korean people want to regain democracy and civil rights and to live a (?peaceful) new society devoid of fascism and division as called for by the fallen fighters of the Kwangju resistance, they should replace the military fascist regime with a democratic regime and should dissolve the DLP, the headquarters of the military fascists. South Korean youths, students, and people should wage a more relentless struggle against the fascist security-oriented rule and for the abolition of the National Security Law, an antireunification fascist law; for the disbandment of the fascist repressive tools; and for the unconditional release of the visitors to the North, including student Yim Su-kyong and other political prisoners.

If and when South Korean youths, students, and people give impetus once again to the struggle against the fascist dictators which they are now waging, the fascist clique will bow on their knees before them. The South Korean rulers, who have been driven into a corner, are not only frantically running wild in the bloody suppression of patriotic people, but are also intensifying confrontation and tension in a bid to extricate themselves from the present crisis while

uttering the absurd remarks that they would launch a surprise attack against us. However, this is a foolish delusion.

The South Korean people's struggle against No Tae-u and the DLP is a just and patriotic struggle which is closely linked to expediting national reunification. We firmly believe that the South Korean people from all walks of life who have risen up in the resistance will indomitably and relentlessly continue to struggle until they have won the final victory in their struggle to topple the military fascist dictatorship. [applause]

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who encourage and patronize the South Korean military fascist dictatorship which has met a crisis today. It was none other than the U.S. imperialists who acted as the sponsor of the No Tae-u military fascist regime at the time of the 2 June resistance. The U.S. imperialists are frantically trying to save the present regime from being driven into a predicament. U.S. riot suppression experts dispatched from the U.S. CIA are flying into Seoul in succession. Rascal Gregg, U.S. ambassador to Seoul, has not only prowled about the opposition parties, dissident organizations, and even the academic and religious circles to provide measures for bringing the present situation under control, but has also incited the No Tae-u fascist ring to undertake suppression by the (?regular) armed forces in case of an emergency. However, no matter how hard the U.S. imperialists may try to instigate their puppets, they will not be able to save the military fascist dictatorial system in South Korea which has met a crisis of ruin.

The source of the misfortune of the South Korean people is precisely the United States. This is the lesson of blood that the South Korean people attained from the Kwangju popular uprising. The U.S. imperialists should clearly know that the South Korean people have not forgotten this lesson. The U.S. imperialists should no longer egg the South Korean military fascist dictators on to suppress the people, but should go home with their aggression troops and nuclear weapons before they are severely punished by the South Korean people.

Today, all the people in the northern half of the Republic are faced with the honorable task of further enhancing the superiority of our country's socialist system by vigorously accelerating socialist construction in our own way and by expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Upholding the militant task elucidated by the great leader in this year's New Year address, all working people should relentlessly continue the struggle to create upsurges and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction and to achieve national reunification in the nineties. [applause]

There will be only victory and glory in the future of our people who are advancing with overflowing optimism and self-confidence. [applause]

Let all of us vigorously advance forward for the complete victory of socialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause and shouts of slogans]

NODONG SINMUN Reports

*SK2105080791 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0007 GMT 18 May 91*

[NODONG SINMUN 18 May editorial: "The Aspiration of the Kwangju Uprisers Must Be Realized Through a Popular Resistance"]

[Text] Today, we significantly mark the 11th anniversary of the heroic uprising of the people of Kwangju. On this occasion, our people pay high tribute to the people of Kwangju who fell 11 years ago during the days of resistance in the valiant struggle against the oppressors, and look back at their immortal feats.

The Kwangju popular uprising developed when the fascist military elements of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u—the remnants of the Yusin system—declared emergency martial law across South Korea on 17 May 1980, and when they launched a wholesale reactionary offensive against the patriotic forces of democrats under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The youths, students, and citizens of Kwangju who turned out in the uprising on 18 May shouted "Lift the Emergency Martial Law!", "Liquidate the Yusin System!", and "Chon Tu-hwan, Step Down!". They fought valiantly against the rampaging martial law army by arming themselves with the weapons which they seized by attacking the puppet police stations and armories.

The resistance continued for 10 days, while puppet ruling organs such as the provincial government building were being occupied. The flames of the struggle spread to the 17 cities and counties of the province, and then to other provinces.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a just, anti-imperialist, antifascist resistance against the criminal schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who attempted to revive the fascist Yusin system. It was for independence, democracy, and reunification. It was a popular resistance on a high level in which youths, students, workers, peasants, businessmen, small traders, religionists, and all other citizens rose in the armed resistance against the armed oppressors.

The heroic armed uprising of the people of Kwangju drastically shattered the foundation of the colonial rule in South Korea and made the U.S. imperialists and their stooges—the fascist military elements—tremble in dread and fear.

Dismayed at the uprisers' fierce advance, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges—the fascist military elements—mobilized some 70,000 puppet troops, including the heinous paratroopers, and tanks, armored personnel carriers, heavy artillery, aircraft, and even missiles to commit an unheard-of massacre of fellow countrymen in which 5,000 people among the uprisers were killed and 14,000 were wounded.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: History has never seen such a human butcher as the South Korean fascist military ruling bunch which killed thousands of

fellow countrymen with guns and bayonets in a wholesale massacre, and which punished political opponents in such a merciless manner.

The Kwangju massacre was the most barbarous human massacre, and the cruelest and most outrageous human butchery never seen in the history of mankind. The Kwangju popular uprising was a historic event particularly notable in the history of the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and in the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world, though it was put down by the bestial armed suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

In scale and intensity, the Kwangju popular uprising was matchlessly large and furious in the history of the liberation struggle waged by the peoples of the Orient against oppression and subjugation in modern times. It gave our compatriots great national pride, and it greatly encouraged the oppressed peoples of the world struggling for national independence and sovereignty.

The Kwangju popular uprising left a precious lesson for the South Korean people that they must resolutely wage the anti-U.S. struggle of all people for independence, and that they must vigorously wage a joint struggle across South Korea under a systematic and uniform command to end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists if they desire to repel the atrocious armed suppression of the oppressors and to realize their aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification. At the same time, it made the South Korean people clearly realize that the United States is precisely the ringleader strangling democracy and human rights and is also the wire-puller behind the massacre in South Korea. It also made them gradually turn the direction of their struggle to opposing the U.S. imperialists, thus opening the new phase of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea.

Over the past 11 years, South Korean youths, students, and people, putting the anti-U.S. slogan of independence to the fore, have resolutely struggled for the independence and democracy of the society and the reunification of the fatherland, and have at last overthrown the Chon Tu-hwan's regime of the Fifth Republic by creating the surge of the June popular struggle of resistance.

However, today nothing has changed in the situation of the South Korean people, though the dictatorship of the Yusin and the Fifth Republic have disappeared.

As its colonial ruling system shattered at its roots, the United States tried to bridge over the crisis by disrupting the dissident forces of democrats and opposition parties in South Korea by carrying out behind-the-scene operations and by placing traitor No Tae-u—the fiendish murderer of Kwangju—in the post of power under the facade of the so-called 29 June pledge of democratization.

To continue to hold South Korea as their permanent colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists are seeking the permanent division of our country. They are applying brakes to and obstructing progress of North-South dialogue, and they are staging war exercise commotions

against our Republic, tenaciously disturbing the peace of Korea and hampering peaceful reunification.

Despite strong protest and denunciation at home and abroad, this year too the U.S. imperialists habitually staged the Team Spirit-91 joint military exercise. This was wickedly aimed at straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to obstruct dialogue, to perpetuate the division, and to realize the wild ambition of aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia.

In recent years, the balance of power has been disturbed in the international community. With this as an opportunity, the U.S. imperialists have become even more haughty and have worked out a war scenario which envisages a Korean war. With this, they are now watching for an opportunity to put it into practice.

The No Tae-u regime of the Sixth Republic, which was concocted by the U.S. imperialists and is controlled by the United States, is an antinational fascist military regime which only seeks the permanent division of the nation by following the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Some time ago, the so-called puppet defense minister blatantly and outrageously babbled in public that a surprise was being planned against our nuclear facilities. This was a de facto declaration of war against us, fully reflecting the U.S. imperialist's and the No Tae-u ring's policy toward and dangerous military moves against the North.

Running counter to the trend of national reconciliation, unity, and reunification, the puppet clique is rushing to exclusively enter the United Nations this year. It is feverish to create two Koreas, while conducting entreating diplomacy under the facade of the northern policy. It is foolishly scheming to realize the dream of reunification through overcoming communism by integration through absorption.

Due to these maneuvers by the No Tae-u ring, the people's anti-U.S. cause of independence and reunification is now facing a serious challenge.

Enraged by the puppets' acts of crime, a broad section of the South Korean people have resolutely launched the anti-No Tae-u struggle while still continuing the anti-U.S. struggle. Dismayed at this, the U.S. imperialists, while raving about the bogus threat from the North, are driving the puppets to anticommunist confrontation and fascist oppression.

Today, the No Tae-u regime, under U.S. instigation, has even violated its deceptive pledge of democratization and has launched a wholesale fascist offensive against patriotic democrats, thus earning a reputation as an atrocious fascist military regime which overwhelmingly surpasses the dictatorship of the Yusin and the Fifth Republic. The puppets ordered the police to fire, and they fired a shower of bullets against the peaceful demonstrators. They even mobilized the puppet troops to suppress the movements of workers who struggle for the right to exist and for democracy. They also established such oppressive organs as the Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters to suppress the

people. This is a fascist outrage which can be seen only under the emergency martial law.

It is precisely under these circumstances that the fascist No Tae-u regime killed student Kang Kyong-tae, who was participating in a peaceful demonstration in the campus last 26 April, by beating in his head with steel pipes. It subsequently caused the bloodstained calamity of driving many of those patriotic youths like student Kim Yong-kyun of Andong College to self-immolation and to jumping to their deaths in only half a month.

Seeing this cruel massacre by the No Tae-u ring, South Korean youths and students, and all other people of the nation, are grinding their teeth with indignation while cursing and denouncing the fiendish fascist murderers.

The No Tae-u ring, in the worst crisis in its rule, once resorted to the double tactics of oppression and placation, and now is desperately scheming to find a way out only by resorting to the hard-line policy—the blatant oppression with guns and bayonets.

The fascist ring is branding those youths, students, and people of all strata who have turned out to resist the violent murders as left-leaning forces of violence and as those who try to overthrow the system. It is heightening the intensity of suppression and is rushing toward indiscriminate suppression. It is escalating the oppression even by concocting the false public opinion that the immolations of patriotic youths, their jumping to their deaths, and even the funeral processions for the fallen patriots are instigated and manipulated by someone else.

This shows that the fascist ring, which has been driven to an inextricable predicament as a result of the South Korean people's fierce resistance, is running amok in trying to maintain the crumbling murderous regime even by creating the second or third Kwangju tragedy.

The situation prevailing in South Korea today is much grimmer and graver than that of the days when the Kwangju uprisers took to the streets in resistance 11 years ago.

Reality calls on the South Korean people to follow the Kwangju uprisers' fighting spirit and to once again resolutely turn out in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to end the No Tae-u ring's military dictatorship and the colonial rule of the United States which supports the No Tae-u ring.

South Korean youths, students, and people, who can hardly repress the grief over the lost of those beloved patriots, are furiously fanning the flames of a renewed resistance against the fascist hangmen's rampagous bayonet-wielding in order to realize the aspiration of the Kwangju uprisers and to repay the price of the fallen patriots' blood a hundredfold or a thousandfold.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea and such fiendish murderers as No Tae-u stay in power, national sovereignty, peace, and social democratization are hopeless; the tragedy of division will continue; and the catastrophe of nuclear war is unavoidable. This is the lesson of blood which the Kwangju resisters and the

South Korean people bitterly experienced, and is the conclusion of their arduous struggle.

South Korean people of all strata—workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, and religionists—must unite under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and under the antifascist banner of democratization; must vigorously wage a joint united mass struggle; and must develop it into the struggle to inherit the 18 May Kwangju resistance and into the struggle to commemorate the June popular struggle. They must continue to persistently struggle until they expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, end their fascist colonial rule, crush the No Tae-u ring's security-oriented rule and the one-party dictatorship of the Democratic Liberal Party, and establish an independent democratic government.

The the U.S. imperialists, instead of raving about peace and arms reduction, must withdraw from South Korea with all of their aggression forces—troops and nuclear weapons—as soon as possible.

The No Tae-u ring must draw a lesson from the miserable destinies which its dictatorial predecessors met while indulging in fascist despotism. It must step down from power without delay in compliance with the demand of the South Korean people.

Along with independence and democracy, the peaceful reunification of the fatherland was what the Kwangju resisters ardently called for. The 1990s is the period for the reunification of the fatherland. All of the compatriots in the North, South, and abroad who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the country must unite under the ideas of the nation—peace, reunification, and patriotism—must crush the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who seek a new war and two Koreas by overcoming ideologies, political views, factions, and religions; and must vigorously struggle to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula in order to create peaceful conditions for the reunification of the fatherland, to reach a consensus of the nation toward this end, and to achieve the grand unity of the nation.

Today, all people of the northern half of the Republic are facing a heavy but honorable task to further step up socialist construction and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The party members and working people, according to the demand of the tense situation, must enhance revolutionary vigilance, must work and live in a militant manner, and must effect new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction. By so doing, they must display the might of the socialist fatherland to the world.

By upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, let us all struggle even more vigorously for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

SKNDF Issues Statement

SK1905094291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0817 GMT 19 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) made public a statement on May 16 on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation" from Seoul.

Noting that the resentment of the people has reached its extremes with the murder of Kang Kyong-tae, the statement said:

The heroic death of Kang Kyong-tae who fell shedding blood on the street of struggle, the tragic death of union chairman of the Hanjin Heavy Industries Co. Pak Chang-su, and the ensuing self-immolation of passionate youths in Kwangju, Andong, Songnam, Puchon and Seoul called the entire people to the struggle for the termination of the "security-oriented rule" and overthrow of the murderous violent "regime" with pathetic cries.

The one million students and people of all walks of life who turned the heart-rending sorrow into burning hatred for the murderers set off raging waves of a great democratic resistance on this land full of grievances, with May 9, "day of dissolution of the Democratic Liberal Party", as the starting point.

Now the military fascist group is framing a habitual anti-communist plot, alleging that the self-immolation of young fighters who dedicated the bloom of youth and precious lives to the altar of democracy was "manipulated behind the scene" by someone and is trying to cow the just protest of the popular masses demanding the arrest and punishment of the chief culprits in the murder with a threat of total investigation and wholesale suppression.

This is, indeed, an unpardonable malicious challenge of the No Tae-u fascist group to the 40 million people who are hotly crying for an end to the "security-oriented rule".

It is with the backing of the United States that the No Tae-u "Sixth Republic" in its death bed is prolonging its dirty remaining days, still resorting to violence.

With no amount of attempts can the United States and the No Tae-u fascist group stop or turn back the grim political situation today when the military fascist rule is close to downfall.

Vowing a death-defying resistance before the noble soul of the martyrs who devoted their blood and lives to independence, democracy and reunification we will rush without delay to a head-on battle side by side with all the people who are trampled underfoot and oppressed, and surely set up a brilliant milestone of victory in the anti-U.S., anti-No Tae-u nation-saving resistance.

20 May Provincial Rallies Reported

SK2205044891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0400 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA)—Mass meetings marking the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising took place in South Pyongan, Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces on May 20.

At the meetings the speakers said that through the Kwangju popular uprising the South Korean people clearly realised that the U.S. imperialists are the very one who violates independence and stifles democracy and the aggressors and learned a serious lesson that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors are stationed, neither the democratisation of society nor the reunification of the country can be realised.

Recalling that the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae touched off the pent-up wrath and hatred of South Korean students and people, who are turning out to the resistance to overthrow the military fascist dictatorship, the speakers extended firm solidarity and active support to their struggle.

At the crucial moment of living on democracy or dying by fascism, the South Korean students and people should not die a violent death, the speakers pointed out.

They strongly appealed to the South Korean people to wage a more courageous struggle to topple the present military dictatorial "regime" and dissolve the "Democratic Liberal Party" in the wake of the Kwangju resistance fighters.

21 May Provincial Rallies Reported

SK2205055891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0443 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—Mass rallies marking the 11th anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held in South Hamgyong, Yanggang and North Pyongan provinces on May 21.

The speakers at the rallies said that the heroic Kwangju popular uprising was a massive popular resistance of weighty significance in the history of the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle. They said the uprisers 11 years ago waged a death-defying resistance against fascist violence, opposing the cursed colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and extension of the military fascist dictatorship and desiring independence, democracy and reunification.

Noting that the military fascist gang encouraged by the U.S. imperialists murdered people indiscriminately, regardless of age and sex, crying "exterminate the rioters", the speakers said the Kwangju tragedy which left thousands of people dead and 10,000 wounded was a most bestial and shocking massacre of fellow countrymen unprecedented in human history.

They called upon all the Koreans in the North, South and overseas to turn out in close unity, irrespective of ideology, political view, party affiliation and religious belief, guided

by the national idea of peace, reunification and patriotism, in order to achieve at an early date independence, democracy and reunification so earnestly cried for by the resistance fighters in Kwangju.

Kim Il-song Meets With Foreign Delegations**Receives Cuban Delegation**

SK2205125291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1017 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Supreme Procurator's Office of Cuba headed by its Attorney General Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, Han Sang-kyu, director of the Central Procurator's Office, and Juan Jose Leon Vega, Cuban Ambassador c.p. to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented gift to him.

Receives Mauritanian Delegation

SK2205125691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania led by Hasni Ould Didi, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Present there was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to him.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gifts From Delegations**From Cuban Delegation**

SK2205123791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the visiting delegation of the Supreme Procurator's Office of Cuba.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by its Attorney General Ramon de la Cruz Ochoa who is heading the delegation.

From Mauritanian Delegation

SK2205123991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1022 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by head of the delegation Hasni Ould Didi, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Mauritania.

South Korea

Premier No Chae-pong Submits Resignation 22 May

President Accepts Resignation

SK2205011991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister No Chae-pong handed his resignation to President No Tae-u Wednesday morning, heightening the likelihood of an imminent cabinet shakeup.

No met with the president at the Chongwadae presidential office at around 9:30 a.m. and submitted his resignation, saying he did not wish to be "a burden" to the chief executive, his secretary said.

Weeks of the most violent protests in four years, ignited by the police killing of a student April 26 during a demonstration, led to dissident and opposition demands that No and his cabinet be replaced to restore calm to the nation.

No took office on Dec. 27 last year.

Further on Premier's Resignation

SK2205021391 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0100 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister No Chae-pong tendered his resignation to President No Tae-u this morning. According to Kang Yong-sik, chief secretary of the prime minister, Prime Minister No Chae-pong visited Chongwadae at 0930 [0030 GMT] this morning without a prior notice and tendered his resignation to President No Tae-u. Correspondent Kim Ung reports.

[Begin Kim recording] Prime Minister No visited Chongwadae at 0930 [0030 GMT] this morning and tendered his resignation from the post of prime minister. After Prime Minister No left for Chongwadae, Kang Yong-sik, chief secretary of the Office of the Prime Minister, briefed reporters on the reasons for the prime minister's resignation. Explaining the reasons, the chief secretary said: Now that his resignation from the post of the prime minister is an established fact, I can say that because of the current situation Prime Minister No does not want his position to be a burden to the chief executive and also does not want to see an administrative vacuum due to his present position at a time when the government is faced with many tasks.

Now that the people seem to believe the resignation of the prime minister and the reshuffle of the cabinet to be an established fact and are awaiting the president's decision, Prime Minister No does not want to be a burden to the president and the people. [end recording]

Cabinet Reshuffle Seen 'Likely'

SK2205032491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u has accepted the resignation of his prime minister with sources hinting at a cabinet reshuffle that is likely to affect four or five ministers.

Prime Minister No Chae-pong, bowing to demands by dissidents, opinion leaders and the opposition, submitted his resignation to the president on Wednesday morning.

No accepted the prime minister's resignation after a 70-minute meeting at his office and said he would make a decision after careful consideration, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

"The president tried to retain him, saying this was not the time to resign," Yi said. "But the prime minister said he felt responsibility for the current national political crisis and public unrest. He expressed the hope that a new start with a new prime minister would answer the people's expectations."

The shakeup, expected as soon as Wednesday afternoon, reportedly includes four or five ministers.

Candidates for premier are said to include Choe Yong-chol, special presidential adviser on political affairs, Yi Won-kyong, a former foreign minister and recently ambassador to Japan, and Yi Yong-hui, a former national unification minister.

Tens of thousands of protesters have filled the streets since April 26, when several riot policemen fatally beat a 20-year-old student during a demonstration.

The protests were the largest since the summer of 1987, when the public outcry forced handpicked presidential successor No to hold a direct presidential election.

Daily Views President's Options

SK2205022891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 May 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] President No Tae-u appears to be in a fix.

Unexpected disagreement within the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party], including Kim Yong-sam, the No. 2 man in the party, over how to cope with the current political turbulence are creating bigger problems.

The DLP move, under Kim's initiatives, features a demand for the dismissal of Prime Minister No Chae-pong and some other ministers, which No is flatly rejecting.

A "forced" Cabinet reshuffle means No will lose more of his authority and become a sure lame duck. No is to step down in February 1993.

However, the latest political wind appears to be blowing in a direction which will make it difficult for No to override the pressure from the party, namely Kim Yong-sam. Even some of No's followers are joining in the call for ousting No.

The government and the ruling party are now working out a package of measures to calm the radical protests and opposition outcries.

But, indications are that the scope and timing of the much-touted Cabinet reorganization remain a far cry from the expectation of the DLP members seeking No's ouster.

Newspapers have persistently made speculations that a sweeping Cabinet shakeup will be conducted this week, applying pressures of a sort. An aide to No clearly stated that despite news reports, President No himself has not yet made up his mind to shuffle the Cabinet, which was reorganized just six months ago.

Some key LDP officials maintain that an early shakeup is the key to shifting the political focus from anti-government demonstrations to next month's local elections in six big cities and nine provinces.

All these conflicts between Chongwadae and the party stem from their different views of the situation.

No's judgment is that there is no reason for changing the prime minister now that the opposition forces are using the situation for their own political interests. The radical dissidents want No to resign as well.

The DLP officials seem to think the massive demonstrations last week are a strong public message and that the President should replace Prime Minister No in order to turn the situation around.

In particular, Kim Yong-sam has appeared to be seeking to strengthen his status in the ruling party in preparation for the next presidential election, taking advantage of the current volatile situation.

As part of "reformative" measures to appease the public, an amnesty is expected to be announced Friday for people convicted under the National Security Law. Also under consideration are programs to curb land speculation and ease the housing shortage, which many people say are "major elements that fanned the anti-government protests."

The scope and the timing of a likely Cabinet reshuffle has yet to be decided. However, a Cabinet reorganization within six months of its birth, would be an undisputed political defeat of No. This will be good fortune for Kim, who is sure to rev up his move to get a foothold in the faction made up of former members of the Democratic Justice Party.

Reportage on Beating of Kwangju Demonstrator

Riot Police Deny Beating

*SK2205012491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 May 91 p 3*

[Text] Kwangju—Prosecutors investigating the alleged police beating of a demonstrator who underwent brain surgery Monday quizzed a company of riot policemen posted in the area yesterday but failed to secure concrete evidence.

The investigation came after a witness said that a youth was beaten Monday by about 10 riot policemen with clubs in a street rally here coinciding with the burial of Kang Kyong-tae, a Seoul collegian.

Initial interrogation of the riot policemen yielded no substantial evidence to prove they beat Kwon Chang-su, 22, who has regained consciousness but is still in critical condition.

About 120 riot policemen including company commander Kim Song-kun were summoned by prosecutors but they denied any link to the incident.

The policemen were quoted as saying that they neither beat him nor witnessed him being beaten by others although they admitted they were mobilized in the area that day.

While continuing an investigation of the riot policemen of the mobile company belonging to Chollanam-to Provincial Police, prosecutors plan to launch a probe into other riot policemen ordered into action nearby.

If no fresh evidence is provided soon, the prosecutors' investigation will be pigeonholed.

Meanwhile, doctors at Chonnam National University Hospital said yesterday Kwon's condition has improved since the operation but refrained from making a prognosis.

It will take a few days before they will know whether he will recover completely or not, they added.

Riot Police Face Arrest

*SK2205080291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0712 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Kwangju, South Korea, May 22 (YONHAP)—The prosecution is to charge at least four riot policemen with assault in the near-fatal beating Monday of Kwon Chang-su during a demonstration to protest the earlier police killing of a student.

Kim Chong-ho, 22, has confessed to beating Kwon, also 22, prosecution officials said Wednesday, and at least three other riot policemen are believed to have been involved.

They said Kim, along with unknown accomplices, has admitted he struck Kwon with his truncheon and shield while fighting demonstrators in the eastern part of Kwangju. Six or seven more policemen flatly deny any involvement but are still suspects.

Kwon is in critical condition in a coma at Chonnam University Hospital with serious internal bleeding and brain damage despite two emergency operations.

A second eyewitness came forward late Tuesday evening to say he saw the beating. Choe Chun-sop, 30, said that at around 1:10 a.m. on Monday he saw five or six combat policemen kicking and clubbing a young man in his 20s.

Choe said he heard Kim telling the others he was "not sure whether the kid will survive."

If Kwon dies, he will be the second fatality due to police brutality and his death likely to revive the fierce public outrage and protests that rocked the nation after the first death April 26.

Kang Kyong-tae, a 20-year-old Seoul student, died at the hands of plainclothes combat troopers after he was pulled down from a wall and clubbed during a demonstration. Five policemen were arrested on manslaughter charges.

Last weekend was the peak of anti-government demonstrations ignited by Kang's killing and Kwangju, the site of a 1980 uprising in which troops killed more than 200 people, was also commemorating 11th anniversary of the uprising, a common cause of violent clashes with the police.

Protests continued late into Monday morning as Kang's funeral procession arrived from Seoul to march through the city center before burying the body in the martyr's cemetery.

The prosecution has questioned some 120 riot policemen assigned to quell Monday's protests. Investigators say identification of the culprits is difficult as all of them were swathed in identical protective gear, helmets and gas masks, and it was dark.

The investigation will have to be based on confessions, the officials said.

A possible third victim is lying unconscious in Cheju City Hospital, where he was taken Monday.

Chon U-hong, 29, was rounded up during protests on Saturday and told his wife that he was severely and repeatedly beaten in the head by several policemen as he was being dragged away, family members said.

He is unconscious and doctors say there is brain damage and internal bleeding, but the police deny he was beaten and claim Chon is ill because he refused to eat while in custody.

'Warning Shots' Fired at Youths

SK2205021191 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 22 May 91 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—Antigovernment sentiment here is running precariously high, fueled by the near-fatal beating of a 22-year-old man here by a group of youths presumed to be riot policemen at an antigovernment demonstration site early Monday morning.

Even high school students are joining college students and citizens in antigovernment street protests which have been gaining intensity since the 22-year-old Kwon Chang-su was beaten up by truncheon and plastic shield-wielding riot policemen and was hospitalized in critical condition.

Around 5:20 A.M. yesterday, the police fired warning shots to disperse a group of about 30 youths, among them high school-age youths, attacking a police substation office in central part of this city.

It is believed to be the first time that the police fired warning shots at protesters since the police clubbed to

death a Seoul college student April 26, triggering an ongoing wave of nationwide antigovernment demonstrations.

Traditionally around this time of the year, tempers are running high in this southwestern city against the government because of the paratroopers' brutal suppression of a massive pro-democracy civil uprising 11 years ago here.

The antigovernment feeling here was heightened by death of Pak Sung-hui, a coed of Chonnam University here Sunday who attempted self-immolation days after the police's killing of the Seoul college student Kang Kyong-tae.

In clashes with riot police Monday here, at least 24 people, mainly university students, were known to have been arrested.

People here said that if Kwon dies, his death may spark another wave of nationwide antigovernment protests as Kang's death did.

But doctors at the Chonnam University where Kwon is hospitalized said that Kwon's condition slightly improved yesterday.

South Confirms Holding Aviation Talks With PRC

SK2205022391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—The government confirmed Wednesday that talks on opening a direct air service between Beijing and Seoul are under way.

Two Transportation Ministry officials and one Foreign Ministry official flew to Beijing on Sunday and began three days of talks with Chinese communications officials on Monday, the Transportation Ministry said.

Negotiations began when the Soviet airline Aeroflot asked China for permission to switch from Moscow-Shanghai-Seoul flights to Moscow-Beijing-Seoul flights.

On May 17, the Chinese Communications Ministry requested the Korean Transportation Ministry to send a team to Beijing because China could not dispatch officials due to domestic conditions, it said.

Korea and China have trade representative offices in each other's capitals, but have no diplomatic ties. Korea and the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations in 1990.

Korea would not permit Aeroflot to change its air route unless China agreed to a direct bilateral air service, a Ministry official said.

The first air talks between Seoul and Beijing were in February in Beijing, he said. During those talks, Korea proposed China open a regular air service but reached no accord.

Joint Ministerial Talks Unlikely To Resume Soon

SK2205064291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0343 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—There is little chance of South and North Korea resuming their prime

ministerial talks anytime soon as North Korea is not responding to South Korean demands and a message sent early last month to Pyongyang has not been answered.

South and North Korea held three rounds of premiers' talks alternately in their capitals, the highest level of dialogue since the country was divided in 1945, before Pyongyang broke off the contacts in February to protest the annual South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

On April 8, Prime Minister No Chae-pong sent a message to North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk proposing the talks resume on May 22-25 in Pyongyang. Two days later, An Pyong-su, vice chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, issued conditions for resuming the dialogue, such as signing a non-aggression pact, negotiations on Korea's U.N. membership and the immediate release of people jailed for unauthorized contact with North Korea.

"North Korea is probably delaying a formal answer because it hopes to strengthen contact with the South's dissident groups for a pan-national rally around Aug. 15," according to an official.

Aug. 15 is the anniversary of Korea's liberation from 35 years of Japanese colonial rule until the end of World War II. The day was picked last year by South Korean dissident organizations for pan-national, cross-border celebrations that were foiled by the South Korean Government.

"Pyongyang may return to the table after that, in around September, or it might agree to the talks earlier, maybe in June or July, when South Korea steps up its efforts for U.N. entry," he said.

PRC-USSR Discussion on Reunification Reported

SK2105132391 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 21 May 91

[By reporter Ko Tae-yong]

[Text] According to a concerned ROK Government official, China told the Soviet Union during their summit talk that the role of the United Nations must be beefed up as the international order is being restructured rapidly, and that the Korean peninsula problem must be solved at the United Nations.

The official said that the Korean peninsula problem was discussed extensively between the foreign ministers of the two countries at talks which were held separately from the Chinese-Soviet summit talks, and that China did not express a negative view regarding the Soviet Union's policy toward the Korean peninsula—that improved relations between the ROK and China, as well as strengthened relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, will help ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

The official noted that China said it would positively examine the Soviet Union's explanation that it is desirable for both North and South Korea to enter the United Nations—an international organization—in order to bring an end to confrontation on the Korean peninsula and in

order for the neighbors of these two countries to persuade North and South Korea to enter the United Nations and contribute to stability on the Korean peninsula.

The official also said that, in notifying our government via the ROK Embassy in the Soviet Union of China's change of policy toward the Korean peninsula, the Soviet Union stressed it is very meaningful that the joint statement of the recent Chinese-Soviet summit talks—which extensively discussed relations between the two countries—includes portions on the Korean peninsula.

The official predicted that, instead of openly disclosing its change of policies toward the admission of North-South Korea into the United Nations, China would make diplomatic efforts to persuade North Korea to enter the United Nations along with the ROK.

Italy Pledges Support for South Entry Into UN

SK2205130791 Seoul YONHAP in English 1238 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—Visiting Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis said that his country, as a member of the European Community (EC), would actively support South Korea's bid to join the United Nations in the coming U.N. General Assembly, the Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday afternoon.

"The relationship between Korea and EC should take another step forward in political sectors as well as in economic ones," Michelis was quoted as saying in his talks with Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok.

During the meeting, the two ministers agreed to regularly hold meetings and to cooperate for the advancement of Korea-EC ties, said Ministry spokesman Chong Ui-yong.

Michelis, who arrived here earlier in the day from his trip to China, is known to have told Yi of Chinese leaders' view of the issue concerning Korea's membership in the United Nations.

Before he leaves for Japan on Thursday, he is to hold a press conference in which he is expected to touch on the results of his visit to Beijing and his country's stance regarding the Korean problems.

He is also to pay courtesy calls on President No Tae-u, Deputy Prime Minister Choe Ho-chung, ruling Democratic Liberal Party Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam and New Democratic Party President Kim Tae-chung.

U.S. Reportedly Raises Objections to Rice Deal

SK2105135891 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 May 91 p 1

[Text] Commenting on the delayed shipment of rice to North Korea, which was in accordance with a North-South agreement on direct trade, the government officially has denied any pressure from the United States. However, it recently was revealed that the U.S. Administration raised objections to the rice barter between the North and South through diplomatic channels.

This was revealed in an emergency report from the ROK Embassy in the United States entitled "Rice Barter Between the North and South" which was filed on 19 April under serial number USW1890. TONG-A ILBO obtained a copy of this report on 21 May.

According to this document, on 18 April Childe, chief of the trade section of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, told Yi Yong-nae, agricultural officer at the ROK Embassy in the United States, that "the United States objected to the exchange of rice between the North and South, regarding it not as inter-Korea barter trade but as an act of international trade; that the United States was very unhappy with the ROK's position on the Uruguay Round negotiations at the end of last year, as well as with a list of agricultural items to be liberalized for import announced last spring by the ROK Government; and that the United States is very much worried about the South's shipment of rice to the North."

This classified document was sent to the ministers of foreign affairs; of the National Unification Board; and of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries from the ROK ambassador to the United States who said the United States objected to the ROK's shipment of rice to the North, saying that "North Korea had tried to purchase a total of 1 million tons of rice from Thailand by 1992. However, North Korea has delayed clinching this contract, and therefore Thailand protested the direct trade of rice between the North and South."

The United States is also quoted as saying: "Reports are chaotic about how much rice North Korea wants to import. Does North Korea intend to import 5,000 tons, or 10,000 tons, or 100,000 tons? Which figure is correct?"

According to this document, and also the report by the ROK ambassador to the United States entitled "U.S. Side's Reaction to the Shipment of Rice to The North," even Jonathan, officer at the U.S. State Department's Korea section in charge of economic affairs, had informed the ROK mission of "U.S. rice polishers' objection to the direct barter trade of rice between the North and South." He is reported to have said that the objection had been made known to the U.S. Departments of State and Agriculture.

Commenting on the U.S. objection to rice shipments to the North, some agricultural specialists observed: "There should be no such thing as the United States attempting to put brakes on reconciliation between the South and North.

What matters most, in fact, is that the government has tried to hold back from the general public the truth: Primarily, it is U.S. pressure that has delayed rice shipment to the North."

Regarding this, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Cho Kyong-sik denied the existence of such documents, saying: "Neither have I seen such a document nor heard about it." Nevertheless, an official at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries who wanted to remain anonymous explained: "We have received a report from our embassy in Washington and it is true that the U.S. Department of Agriculture made its objection known. However, this objection was raised in a conversation between a U.S. Department of Agriculture official and his Korean counterpart at the ROK Embassy in Washington, and we have not received any objection from the State Department, the official and diplomatic channel of the U.S. Administration."

Rice Cooperatives To Oppose Import Liberalization

SK2205131491 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT
22 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (YONHAP)—Heads of agricultural associations of South Korea, Japan and Taiwan have agreed to adopt a joint statement opposing the liberalization of their domestic rice markets, it was known on Wednesday.

"The statement will focus on the position that the traditional staple farm products should be excluded in the list of import liberalization for they are directly linked to the livelihood of farmers," said a spokesman at the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation (NACF).

The three organizations will officially sign it in a top-level meeting of the Far Eastern Agricultural Cooperative Collaboration Council (FEACC) in Taichung, Taiwan, on Friday, the spokesman said.

FEACC was founded by the trio in April last year in their combined effort to counter international pressures to open the agricultural markets.

During the meeting, the three leaders will also sign an agreement on tripartite personnel exchange, he said.

The leaders are Han Ho-sun, chairman of the NACF of Korea, Mitsugu Horiuchi, president of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan, and Wu Ming Chin, president of Taiwan Farmers' Association.

Burma**Text of Khin Nyunt Speech on Economy, Reforms**

*BK2205053191 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1338 GMT 21 May 91*

[Excerpts] A meeting held by Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], on matters concerning the Myanmar [Burmese] economy was held at the Ministry of Trade at 0900 today. [passage omitted] At the meeting, Major General Khin Nyunt delivered a speech on matters concerning the Myanmar economy.

[Begin Khin Nyunt recording] This is the first meeting that I have held with responsible officials from government organizations which are directly involved in the Myanmar economic sector, with private entrepreneurs, with directors of joint venture corporations, and with responsible officials from the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce. It is an appropriate time for a meeting.

It is more than two years, in fact almost three years, that we of the SLORC have been in charge of the nation's responsibilities. Since assuming these responsibilities, we have initiated economic reforms which are in harmony with the political reforms that we have undertaken. To put it in more concise and clearer terms, we have given priority to the private economy and have been practising market economics so free trade can be practised. In the two to three years that we have been doing that, our envisaged objective has not been achieved as it should have been. This is something no one can deny. On the other hand, prices are spiraling with time, spiraling at an incredible rate. Compared to the commodity prices in 1987, prices today in 1991 have increased threefold. Commodity prices do not go up by themselves. This concerns all those involved in the trading sector. In a way, all the people taking part in the Myanmar trading sector are responsible for this situation.

The SLORC laid down four major tasks, the third of which was to meet the need for food, clothing, and shelter among the people and to provide as much assistance as possible to the cooperatives and to the private sector. The main aim of doing this is to ease the burden of the majority of the people. However, far from easing the people's burden, prices have soared and commodity prices have remained unstable because of the dishonest activities of some private capitalists and big traders. Everyone must join in the efforts to resolve this problem. It is not enough to just sit idly by. The problem must be resolved in the belief that everyone has a responsibility to do it.

Since the time we assumed these responsibilities, we have been practising the principles of the market economy. We laid down economic programs which are in harmony with the conditions of Myanmar. With the aim of promoting the cooperatives and the private sector, we passed laws, laid down procedures and rules, and issued orders and directives so that the economy could take off. There are many laws and rules that we have passed, and all

people active in the trading sector need to study and understand them. There are quite a few of these.

We have opened up opportunities and done quite a lot for the trading sector. We have given priority to native traders and native entrepreneurs. Opportunities and rights which no government has ever granted have been given to them. For example, this led to the establishment of joint venture department stores and joint venture programs. I think there are more than 3,000 companies; that is, registered companies. There are almost 4,000 of them now. We also helped establish eight joint venture corporations and enabled brokerage houses to trade freely. However, the objective of easing the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the people has never been attained. Prices are spiraling day by day, and spiraling at an incredible rate. There are many reasons why prices have gone up. The root cause of the problem can be found out. It is neither true nor correct to say that we cannot find the root cause, and hence cannot resolve the problem.

What have the joint venture corporations been up to? I will discuss them objectively. Joint venture corporations are only concentrating on importing goods that will bring them greater profits. They only export goods that fetch them good prices abroad and import the type of commodities which will earn them good prices at home. They are opening markets with the aim of maximizing profits.

There are directors appointed by the government and there are directors from the private sector in the joint venture corporations. For the most part, the problem can be attributed to the weaknesses of the responsible people appointed by the government and to the corrupt practices and dishonesty of some directors of the private sector. Some three or four weeks ago we exposed the misconduct of the No. 8 Joint Venture Corporation. There was a similar situation again in the No. 6 Joint Venture Corporation, and we reported it to the nation. These things are still happening and we are taking further action. Dishonest activities by joint venture corporations are being exposed one after another.

I will now discuss the companies. I understand there are around 4,000 companies now. Instead of cooperating in the interest of the nation, they only import goods that have good markets, and many of the people involved show immense greed to make instant wealth. With the dollars they make from exports, they import goods from abroad and sell them at home. When the goods are sold, they sell them at the black market dollar rate instead of the official rate prescribed by the state. This is a practice of both the private companies and the joint venture corporations. The dollar is rated according to the blackmarket rate, and goods are resold at exorbitant prices. Since they sell them at exorbitant prices, they get a lot of cash in kyat currency. With this cash, they compete with each other in buying profitable goods at very high prices. In doing so, since the prices become exorbitantly high, the consumers in the country cannot afford them.

Let me cite an example about different types of timber, with the exception of teak, prawns, and all variety of pulses

and beans which are export commodities. These commodities are purchased at a rate of one dollar to around 60 or 70 kyat. The exorbitant rate paid in kyat for the commodities is very high compared to the local market prices. Hence, a viss [about 3.6 pounds] of prawns now cost over 400 kyat. They also buy the other goods at such exorbitant prices. Because of this, the people at home—the poor, salary earners, daily wage earners, and the impoverished people—cannot afford the prices. I am only talking about the price of prawns. Prices of other goods are also soaring.

As for the figures I have in hand, some are correct and some are not. I cannot believe that some of the price figures I have are correct. The actual prices may be higher but not less than the figures I have.

Rice in 1987 was 2.20 kyat per pyi [about 1/16th of a bushel]. Today, according to the figures I have, the price is 16.27 kyat for the Nga-kywe variety and 12.15 kyat for the Emata variety. My figures are very conservative, and the actual prices may be higher; they cannot be less.

Sesame oil, which is edible oil, cost 45.60 kyat per viss in 1987, but according to the price I have in hand now it costs 69.28 kyat. In fact, my figure is wrong too because no oil can be bought at 69 kyat today. The price is much higher.

Palm oil in 1987 costs 42 kyat per viss. They say the price in 1991 is 64 kyat. That is also incorrect because the price is much higher.

Dried chili, the short variety, cost 60 kyat per viss in 1987. The price today, I am told, is 131.28 kyat. The true price may be higher and not lower. Dried chili, the long variety, I am told costs 108 kyat per viss. Onion costs 14.87 kyat and garlic costs 80.81 kyat—the costs may in fact be higher. A viss of salt costs 6.71 kyat, and I believe the figure can only be higher.

The prices of other fresh edible goods are also exorbitantly high. For example, 10 citrus fruits cost 150 kyat—15 kyat each—a price unheard before.

Fish and meat prices. Chicken costs 139 kyat per viss; duck, 102 kyat; pork, 112 kyat; beef, 92 kyat; and mutton, 142 kyat. I believe these prices, given to me by wholesale depots, are much lower than market prices. The actual prices are certainly higher. Obviously, prices are exorbitantly high when the prices of basic food staples like rice and other goods have gone up three or four times.

We can conclude that the reason for the high and unstable prices is because some of the people running joint ventures, as well as some company operators, are not cooperating to promote the interests of the nation but instead are only working for their own interests.

The brokerage houses talk about high service costs and about having to give gate fees [bribing officials at entry points to towns] when coming in or going out of towns. On the basis of excuses about the dishonesty of public service personnel, commodity prices are being raised. In addition, the brokerage houses manipulate prices through hoarding

and on the basis of all types of rumors. Since dishonest practices are widespread today, the prices of goods are exorbitantly high.

Who else is causing high prices in addition to the traders and the entrepreneurs? It is the unscrupulous public service personnel. In what way are these people being corrupt? We have come to know that people in public service organizations involved in the trading sector and dealing with import and export, services, duty assessment, and so forth, are accepting bribes according to the positions they hold. For an entrepreneur to obtain a business permit, he has to bribe public service personnel at different levels. We also know about bribes being given according to a person's rank and position, to customs, goods inspectors, and quality control personnel involved in the import and export trade. It is not only the joint venture entrepreneurs and company and brokerage house operators who are responsible for the high and unstable prices, but also dishonest public service personnel. Hence, when all these factors come together, the final result is that prices become exorbitantly high. We have supporting evidence to prove all this. We have been educating—indirectly educating—people in some places. In some areas, our educating process will not work, and hence we became directly involved. The No. 6 and No. 8 Joint Venture Corporations are such examples. There are also other joint venture corporations that we are taking direct charge of right now. These are gradual steps that we will be taking.

The process of gradually bringing down prices that are spiraling is something that must be done collectively by all public service personnel, the companies, entrepreneurs, and the joint venture operators. Prices will not come down just because the government asks you to bring them down. After thorough and close consultations between the people directly responsible for the trading sector and the big traders and entrepreneurs, whom I have mentioned earlier, reforms should be made to the trading practices. There are shortcomings, weaknesses, and mistakes in the present methods.

To the directors who have been appointed by the state and given responsibilities with the joint ventures, I have to say that the joint ventures are only working with the aim of making greater profits as a means of showing success in their work. Such a practice of aiming for greater profits only provides the most benefit to the people who have come to enter into joint ventures from abroad—foreigners and people who may be Myanmar citizens but are working abroad. It does not benefit the majority of the people.

Prices of commodities on sale at department stores run by the joint venture corporations are simply too much. We cannot afford them. Only the rich and those earning big money can afford them. We, the salary earners, cannot afford them. These are the things that the board of directors in joint venture corporations, and the people in the trading sector, should know. I say that these things should be changed, and the time is right to do so.

In undertaking economic reforms, I wish to recall the Three Objectives of Trade that was underlined at a

meeting held on 20 October 1988 between Trade Minister Brigadier General Abel and the officials of the Chamber of Commerce and the private traders. To recap these, already mentioned by Brig. Gen. Abel, are: 1. The economic venture that one undertakes should always look toward the interests of the nation and the people; 2. Take particular care in finding a solution so that the trading system one practices will not become a tool to oppress the majority of the people; and 3. Since trade is a long-term program and not a short-term project, the aim shall not be only to make a profit but to sell more goods with little profit.

It will be essential to review whether the result of the trading system that we are practicing today is in accordance with these three tasks and objectives. If the objectives are not being met, then the trading system being practiced must be assumed as being on the wrong track. It is time to review and make reforms. As I have said earlier, the reform process will involve everyone in the trading sector. If all responsible officials of the state involved in the trading sector, private entrepreneurs, and operators of brokerage houses join in the cooperative efforts with energy and harmony, I believe that the task of stabilizing and lowering prices will be successful. I believe we will succeed if we really put our mind to it. However, we will certainly fail if we make no effort. I say it is essential for all to work collectively.

To conclude I wish to say this. All people involved in the trading sector are urged to be honest and to do the correct thing. They should also look to the interests of the people and not only consider their own interests. I urge them to work with good will and honesty and have long-term interests in mind.

Another point I want to raise concerns civil service personnel, heads of departments, and responsible officials who are working in the trading sector. It is essential that they work and manage systematically by keeping the long-term interests of the nation in mind.

Another point to raise here is this. Please study the history of Myanmar. Please try to avoid being labeled as notorious profiteers and capitalists. Please try to gain the noble titles of economic entrepreneurs and economists who work with consideration and awareness in the interests of the nation and the people.

Yet another point is for all concerned to respect the good will shown by the government and to work with a sense of duty to stabilize prices and return prices to normal levels so that the food, clothing, and shelter requirements of the people can be eased.

In conclusion, I say now to the big traders, entrepreneurs, and responsible government officials that they should look to the interests of the nation and the nation's people. Should they ignore the interests of the nation and those of the people, and continue to work only for their own self-interest by showing excessive greed and thereby causing economic chaos, then we of the State Law and Order Restoration Council shall take severe action under—as you all know since we have frequently been saying this word—martial law. [applause] [End recording]

The meeting ended at 0930.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Says U.S. 'Overreacting' to Trade Plan

BK2205003191 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 May 91 p A5

[Text] The United States is overreacting to the Malaysian proposal to set up an East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG), with comments that Washington is unhappy about being left out of the group, according to the Malaysian foreign minister.

Speaking to reporters late Monday night before leaving for Tokyo from Bangkok, Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said the United States should be "more open-minded" about the EAEG—proposed by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad late last year to counter emerging trade blocs.

Abdullah was responding to US Vice President Dan Quayle's statement that the United States did not welcome the EAEG idea because it "would be excluded from participating in any kind of development talks."

"We consider ourselves involved and engaged in the Pacific region," Quayle said in a briefing in Washington last Friday before leaving on an Asian tour to Japan, Indonesia and Singapore.

Abdullah said Quayle's statements were unwarranted because the EAEG is not an anti-US grouping.

"The United States is overreacting and Quayle should realize that the EAEG is also a matter of interest to Washington," said Abdullah.

The EAEG proposal comprises the ASEAN plus Japan, China, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Malaysian premier Mahathir has accused Washington of working against the EAEG because it was excluded from the group, which he said would be a regional economic consultative forum.

In his two-day "familiarization" visit to Thailand, Abdullah held talks with Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin.

Replying to a question asking whether it was ASEAN that should decide whether to invite the United States to join the EAEG, Abdullah said; "Malaysia is trying to get the grouping 'Aseanized' and as such it is ASEAN that has the right to say yes or no."

Abdullah said he had briefed Anan and Asa on Malaysia's concept paper on the EAEG which was tabled at the recently concluded ASEAN senior officials meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

The Malaysian foreign minister said an ASEAN working group was set up after the senior officials's meeting to

prepare a report on the EAEG for the consideration of ASEAN foreign ministers when they meet in Kuala Lumpur in July.

Abdullah also expressed assurances that Eastern European countries will not be kept out of Asia by the proposed EAEG.

"The countries of Eastern Europe should have no fear of being locked out of the EAEG," he said.

On bilateral relations between Malaysia and Thailand, Abdullah said Kuala Lumpur did not want to see the issue of alleged encroachment of Thai fishermen into Malaysian waters be a thorn between the two countries.

According to the Thai Foreign Ministry, 50 Thai trawlers and more than 250 fishermen are being held in Malaysia for encroaching into Malaysian waters.

Abdullah told reporters that all Thai trawlers held by Malaysian authorities had been released.

"Our prime minister has agreed to look into the issue and we are trying to develop a better understanding with Bangkok on this problem of encroachment. It has never been Malaysia's intention to use the encroachment issue as a deterrent to Bangkok-Kuala Lumpur ties," he added.

Singapore

Dan Quayle Arrives for Four-Day Working Visit

BK2105115091 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 21 May 91

[Text] The U.S. Vice President Mr. Dan Quayle has arrived in Singapore for a four-day working visit. He was received at Changi Airport by the home affairs and law minister, Professor S. Jayakumar.

Mr. Dan Quayle was given a red carpet welcome and later inspected a guard-of-honor mounted by 80 men from the SAF [Singapore Air Force] special unit.

Later tonight Mr. Quayle will call on Prime Minister Mr. Goh Chok Tong at the Istana [Palace]. He will later hold discussions with the senior minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, tonight.

According to the U.S. Embassy in Singapore, Mr. Quayle's visit highlights America's (?relations) with Asian countries, and [word indistinct] about the U.S. political, economic, and security commitment to this region is strong.

Meets With Wee Kim Wee

BK2205125491 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] This morning the U.S. Vice President, Dan Quayle, called on President Wee Kim Wee at the Istana [Palace]. Mr. Quayle had left for Indonesia on a final leg of his three-nation Asian tour.

The deputy prime minister and minister for trade and industry, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, described the proposed Singapore-U.S [word indistinct] agreement as a positive step in the economic relations with the U.S.

He said Singapore has been pursuing such a bilateral arrangement for some time. It is to provide a useful platform for regular consultations on trade and investment matters and serves another channel to discuss and clear potential problems.

Prime Minister Sends Condolences on Gandhi's Death

BK2205130091 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, has said he is deeply shocked by the outrageous assassination of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. In a message to India's prime minister, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, Mr. Goh said India has lost an outstanding leader and statesman, and Singapore joins the world in condemning this criminal act.

On behalf of the government and people of Singapore, Mr. Goh expressed deepest condolences and sympathy to India in this tragic hour.

In another message to Mrs. Rajiv Gandhi, Mr. Goh said the criminal act must be universally condemned [and] described the late Mr. Gandhi as an outstanding leader and a respected statesman. He said as prime minister of India, Mr. Gandhi had [word indistinct] the rule for the future. His untimely death is a grievous loss to India and the world.

Cambodia

1991-93 Cooperation Protocol With USSR Signed

BK2205113291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] A ceremony to sign a protocol on cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between the State of Cambodia and the Soviet Union for the 1991-93 period was held by the Ministry of Planning at the Vat Phnum Hotel on the afternoon of 21 May.

The essence of this cooperation focuses mainly on the exchanges of aid to strengthen and develop four principal sectors, namely education, health, information and culture, and media networks. The Cambodian side will accept professors in these fields from the Soviet Union to train students in the State of Cambodia, and the Soviet side will accept 500 students a year from the State of Cambodia ranking from skilled workers to university students for further studies in the Soviet Union.

This protocol was signed by Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of planning of the State of Cambodia, and Comrade Yuriy Myakhotnykh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the State of Cambodia.

Hun Sen Wants Truce Until Solution Achieved

BK1805082291 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 18 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 18 May (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the UN military team led by Ghanaian General Timothy Dibuma and sent to

Cambodia by the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the UN secretary general in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of Thursday 16 May.

At the meeting, the Cambodian leader expressed his pleasure with the acceptance by all the Cambodian parties of a voluntary cease-fire, pointing out that the truce had been for years proposed by the State of Cambodia but had been rejected by the other side.

He told the UN mission that the cease-fire appeal signified neither a gradual settlement nor a solution apart. However, he underlined, the cease-fire proposal was especially aimed at creating an atmosphere of mutual confidence on the battle front and at the negotiating table as well as putting an end to the bloodshed.

"Following the cease-fire call, it is very important that all the Cambodian parties observe the truce starting since 1 May, the date when the cease-fire came into effect," underlined Hun Sen, adding that nevertheless, the three factions of the Cambodian opposition had violated the truce on many occasions. However, the prime minister said no matter what, it was a significant step which should be maintained until the conclusion of an overall political solution.

After informing the UN team of the self-restraint observed by Cambodia's Armed Forces, Hun Sen asked the countries concerned to stop providing weapons to all the Cambodian parties, because "this is the best approach for resolving the Cambodian problem," he stressed.

In his reply, General Timothy Dibuama said he was pleased to be sent to Cambodia by the Paris conference co-chairmen and the UN secretary general in the wake of the cease-fire call to the Cambodian parties. He profoundly thanked the State of Cambodia's Government, in particular the Defense Ministry and [words indistinct] for having created favorable conditions for his mission.

The general (?appreciated) the declarations made by Hun Sen concerning the cease-fire as well as diverse measures and committed himself, upon his return, to reporting all the information received to the Paris conference co-chairmen and the UN secretary general. He also expressed hope that the upcoming meeting in Jakarta would open the door toward an overall settlement.

Hun Sen Said Probably Not To Meet Sihanouk

BK2205115891 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1121 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 22 May (SPK)—"Mr. Hun Sen will probably not meet Prince Sihanouk in Jakarta even if he is present at the Supreme National Council session," Foreign Minister Hor Namhong declared to our correspondent.

"The reason, according to Mr. Hor Namhong, is that Mr. Hun Sen will certainly not meet the conditions set by the prince" [quote marks as received] who demanded as condition for a meeting with Mr. Hun Sen "a formal request in writing" by the latter.

Mr. Hor Namhong went on to say that Mr. Hun Sen would like to devote all his time to the forthcoming session of the Supreme National Council (SNC) in an attempt to advance toward a definitive and global solution.

The SNC, which comprises six representatives from the State of Cambodia Government and six others from the tripartite coalition, is scheduled to meet in Jakarta from 2 to 4 June. Prince Sihanouk is not a member of the SNC set up since September 1990.

Chea Sim Speaks on 'Day of Hatred' 20 May

BK2105153191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 May 91

[Speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, at 20 May meeting at Cheung Ek mass grave in Phnom Penh to mark the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime—recorded]

[Text] Today marks a date on which the State of Cambodia's first National Assembly, at its fifth session, decided to declare the day of hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot regime. So, today is an historic day of bitterness when a traitorous Cambodian group openly proclaimed the implementation of the genocidal policy in the most cruel and barbarous manner against the Cambodian people all over the country. With sadness and indignation, today we meet in front of the Cheung Ek mass grave, where remains of thousands of people are safeguarded, to pay tribute to the souls of our compatriots who were inhumanly slaughtered by the genocidal Polpotist gang during its darkest heyday of three years, eight months, and 20 days. The mass grave is a testimony among a great many other proofs throughout the country to the crimes committed by the genocidal clique, which, at present, has increasingly conspired with its alliance to carry out all manner of perfidious maneuvers to overthrow our new government with the intent of returning the genocidal regime to our beloved motherland.

We still remember that the victory over the U.S. imperialists and their cronies on 17 April 1975, 17 years ago was the Cambodian people's hope to use their rights, freedom, and ability to rebuild their new lives and a society of peace, security, independence, sovereignty, equality, justice, happiness, and prosperity. However, it was most regrettable that the country's situation then turned out to be contrary to the people's expectations. The genocidal Pol Pot gang plunged the Cambodian motherland into an unexpected extremely miserable danger.

We still recall that on 17 April 1975 the people in cities, provincial towns, and townships were expelled with brute force. With terrified dismay, people from all walks of life led their families with only scanty belongings and little money from their peaceful homes toward remote rural and mountainous regions under the strict directives from the groups of Angkar [Khmer Rouge's party Central Committee] armed with various types of weapons. Thousands of sick people were left for dead like animals in hospitals, and tens of thousands of Buddhist monks with small packs were forced to leave their serene monasteries and were

treated with contempt and degradation. The society then was in a complete chaotic situation and members of all families were separated from each other with sorrow. Everyone resigned himself to aimlessly departing with despair under scorching heat. Cities, provincial towns, townships, hospitals, and school buildings were emptied and abandoned. There was more melancholy. Houses and streets everywhere all over the country became deserted.

After banishing the people from the cities and townships, the genocidal Polpotist gang on 20 May openly proclaimed the implementation of the genocidal policy which represented the beginning of the massacre of the innocent Cambodian people throughout the country. With the head of the hoe, bamboo stick, bayonet, by torture, genocide, and forced labor, the Polpotists indiscriminately slew the innocent people—young and old, male and female alike—especially intellectuals, public servants, factory workers, technicians, medical doctors, nurses, real revolutionaries, traders, farmers, writers, Buddhist monks, as well as peasants and ethnic minority groups in remote areas. Along with this, the monetary and banking system; economic, cultural, and educational infrastructures; religions; tradition [words indistinct], and everything which was the soul of the nation was trampled underfoot, ruined, and eradicated totally. Monasteries, churches, mosques, and school buildings were transformed into prisons, detention centers, [words indistinct]. Family sentiment, basic human rights, and relations between husbands and wives, parents and children, grandparents and grandchildren, and among friends were eliminated completely. The people, dressed in black, were living as animals and had no right whatsoever to think of or talk about anything at all. They were totally deprived of their freedom of religion and freedom to observe their own national tradition. In sum, the people's right to live as human beings was removed and they were turned into the dictatorial instruments which had to absolutely serve Angkar and obey its orders.

The genocidal regime forced the people to work day and night until they became exhausted. The people were starved to death and died of diseases, and particularly they were systematically killed in families or groups in various villages and regions. With the much feared slogan: There is no interest to keep the people and no loss to liquidate; over three million Cambodian people were massacred in the most pitiless and inhuman manner during the period of only three years, eight months, and 20 days. The Polpotists plunged the Cambodian motherland into a quagmire of the danger of genocide unprecedented in the history of mankind. This is not only the untold suffering endured by the Cambodian people, but also a disgrace for mankind and an arrogant and premeditated violation of the essence of the international law on human rights.

The genocidal regime, ruling Cambodia between 1975 and 1979, did not only jeopardize the Cambodian people's happiness, but it also created tension and instability in the region. In particular, it seriously threatened the neighboring countries' tranquility. Their base reactionary policy was running counter to the prevailing trend and had the utmost contempt for all of humanity.

In the face of the ferocious and barbarous genocide, the Cambodian people could no longer afford to keep cool and could not carry out their struggle to free themselves and their families and to liberate the motherland. At that time, all the Cambodian patriotic and revolutionary forces courageously revolted and joined forces to set up a broad political organization—the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation—on 4 1978 [as heard] and launched an 11-point policy calling on the entire people to rise up against the genocidal Pol Pot regime. And with the timely and effective assistance from the Vietnamese volunteer troops and the brotherly Vietnamese people, our Cambodian people achieved victory [words indistinct] on 7 January 1979—Phnom Penh City was liberated, the entire Cambodian people were saved from the genocidal regime, and a new state was established on the land of Angkor which was the People's Republic of Cambodia, presently the State of Cambodia. Eight January 1979 was the day of hope and rebirth of the Cambodian motherland and people. It was also the day our people were happy to be freed from [words indistinct] and began rebuilding their new lives under the radiant leadership of our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP].

Over the past 12 years, our society has survived and our motherland has been able to surmount all manner of difficulties and obstacles. As we still have to tackle tens of thousands of issues created and left behind by the genocidal regime, to cope with all kinds of destruction being brought about by the genocidal alliance, and to rebuild our badly ruined country from scratch, our party and people have to work hard to deal with the situation where our country is at peace and at war at the same time and to fight off the dangerous threat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return. However, these are our considerable and supreme tasks which will determine the destiny and future of our motherland and people. Thanks to our people's great union forces, we have successfully achieved our tasks in all fields which have a great political significance inside the country and in the international arena. Specifically, we have built and firmed up our foundation which is the decisive factor for the irreversible situation in Cambodia.

Now we can claim with moderate pride that over the past 12 years, if there has been no destructive war carried out by our enemies who have the genocidal gang as their core force, the construction of our country would have been much more substantial. The tripartite coalition with its protracted war has forced us to defend ourselves, our social gains, and the people's survival. They have continued to commit all kinds of destruction—in the 1991 dry season particularly, the situation on the battlefield remained fierce and this brought about more new destruction. Lately, despite the appeal for a temporary cease-fire launched by the co-chairmen of the Paris conference and the UN secretary general—the call has been enthusiastically accepted and sincerely implemented by our party, government, front, and people—our enemies have continued trying to have the edge on us by carrying out activities in violation of the truce for the darkest purpose

of dragging on the war and destroying the forthcoming forum to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Along with military pressure, the enemies have joined forces to ruin the State of Cambodia through a political solution by primarily utilizing a UN role and the five major countries' document to reject the reality in Cambodia, destroying the present political and military status quo in the country and legitimizing the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Their main attempt is to eradicate the bitter past which occurred between 1975 and 1979 that will cause great danger to the party, nation, and the people. However, our party, government, front, and people are firmly determined to thwart every enemy attempt to destroy us politically or militarily. This is because we have firmly adhered to our principled stance to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to Cambodia, come hell or high water. The political and military status quo and elections should be preserved, and the United Nations should play its role in conformity with the UN Charter and necessarily respect the national sovereignty and the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination. Our principled stance is in agreement with the sacred aspiration of the Cambodian people throughout the country, who all the time still remember the sharp wound which is the legacy bequeathed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The genocidal Pol Pot regime issue is not a problem of the past that can be ignored. It is a current issue that constantly haunts the souls of the innocent people throughout the country who are fond of security, peace, freedom, justice, equality, fraternity, happiness, and humanity. The Cambodian people's noble conscience like that of mankind is [words indistinct] against war and avoid once again plunging the nation into the dangerous abyss of the genocidal gang. Preventing the return of the genocidal ring-leaders and the destruction of the political and military status quo is the most correct approach to block the recurrence of the genocidal regime in Cambodia. This is a determining factor for ensuring the wellbeing of the over eight million Cambodian people, thereby making an important contribution to safeguarding peace, security, and stability in the region and the world.

Respected clergy and beloved ladies, gentlemen, comrades, and friends: Understanding the significance of the 20 May spirit and the traitorous and criminal nature of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and faced with the recent poisonous maneuvers the enemies have carried out for the purpose of destroying us, our tasks in 1991 are great, difficult, complicated, and active. Now more than ever, it is imperative that the entire party, Armed Forces, and people closely unite to jointly strive to perform the task of defending and building the country and nation with a high sense of responsibility and sacrifice. In front of the souls and the remains of the heroic children [words indistinct] safeguarded in this Cheung Ek Stupa, I would like to appeal to all combatants—male and female alike—cadres, staff, workers, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, ethnic minority groups, as well as the entire Cambodian people and the compatriots living abroad to uphold the great national

union. We should clearly determine that solidarity and unity are the vital factors for the supremacy of our State of Cambodia. Without solidarity and unity, we will lose everything. Moreover, international solidarity should be broadened and the special relations of solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and the relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and other friendly countries worldwide be promoted.

Revolutionary vigilance and spirit should be always heightened and firmed up. We should not allow ourselves to be led astray by all manner of enemies with their psychological warfare and be resolved to defend our new regime, which is the only force capable of preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. We should day and night keep nursing a grudge against the unchanged cruel and barbarous crimes of the genocidal regime and clearly see the nature and culpability of the reactionary groups, which currently belong to the Polpotist alliance against the Cambodian people and which are maneuvering to destroy our goodwill in the trail of a political solution and genuine peace for the motherland and the people. We should continue to translate our hatred for the genocidal Pol Pot regime into a decisive struggle with a view to successfully achieving our objective of building and defending the country in accordance with our motto: Independence, peace, freedom, and happiness.

Khmer Rouge Attempt To Use Force Condemned

*BK2205025891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
21 May 91*

[Station commentary: "The Pol Pot Clique Must be Held Responsible for Its Insane Acts"]

[Text] The appeal issued on 22 April 1991 by the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] and the UN secretary general which has been accepted by the warring Cambodian factions has brought hope not only to the Cambodian people, but also to the Southeast Asian nations and peace-loving people across the world.

But it is most regrettable that on 18 May, that is 18 days after the voluntary cease-fire went into effect, the genocidal Pol Pot clique declared arrogantly that this cease-fire in Cambodia would end on 5 June if the Cambodian Government refused to accept the draft UN peace plan in its entirety. This is a bellicose act and an extremely truculent and disgusting attitude showing that the Pol Pot clique has never had any intention to settle the Cambodian problem through peaceful means.

It is remembered well that among the three groups in the genocidal alliance, the Pol Pot clique was the latest group to announce the acceptance of the appeal on Cambodia issued by the PICC co-chairmen and UN secretary general and the first to violate the cease-fire. This is why Khieu Samphan and Son Sen did not want to meet a UN team on mission to inspect the implementation of this cease-fire for fear that this team might see their actual deeds.

The Pol Pot clique's call for the State of Cambodia to implement the UN peace plan in its entirety is just a pretext for concealing its abject aim.

It is known to all, particularly to Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, that during the meeting held in Paris in December 1990, the two co-chairmen emphasized clearly that this plan was just a draft and not a proposal that must be accepted or rejected 100 percent. Therefore, the final communique of that meeting clearly stated that there was agreement on most of the fundamental points and that the remaining points would be discussed further within the Coordinating Committee and among members of the Supreme National Council.

U.S. Senator John Kerry, member of the Democratic Party from Massachusetts, said he does not think that this plan will be signed in its present draft.

All these clearly prove that verbally, the Pol Pot clique pretends to strictly respect the United Nations and human rights, but in fact it has kept seeking every means to destroy the peace plan.

The fact that the Pol Pot clique has set a condition threatening that it would use force to make the State of Cambodia accept a draft that even the PICC co-chairmen and the owners of this document dared not use their rights to make anyone accept clearly proves that the Pol Pot clique does not have any intention to settle the Cambodian problem through negotiation. This clearly shows that the Pol Pot clique will come bare-handed to the Jakarta meeting at the beginning of next month as it did at other previous forums.

On its part, the State of Cambodia side has always had genuine intentions to quickly end the conflict that sheds the blood of our compatriots through any way possible. The State of Cambodia has long proposed a voluntary cease-fire in order to create an atmosphere of mutual trust conducive to reaching the final solution for the Cambodian problem. The State of Cambodia has persistently requested that the current voluntary cease-fire be continued and monitored by neutral foreign observers so as to move on toward achieving a genuine peace in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people, as the world public opinion, are not foolish nor will they allow the Pol Pot clique to discourage them. Our people will do anything possible in order to protect their national achievements and their lives.

The Pol Pot clique must be held fully responsible for the consequences arising from such an insane attempt.

Red Cross Waiting To Start Prison Visits

BK1905073091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0641 GMT 19 May 91

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 19 (AFP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is still waiting to visit political and war prisoners in Cambodia, eight months after receiving the green light from Premier Hun Sen.

The government says "modalities" are holding up the visits, but ICRC officials say Phnom Penh is not yet ready to accept all their conditions.

"They want to give us a nice sample ... But we don't deal in samples—we want to see all the prisoners," one source in the humanitarian body said.

Another frustrated official said: "We don't want to see what they want to show us. We want to see what they don't want to show us."

Mr. Hun Sen gave the go-ahead for prison visits to ICRC President Cornelio Sammaruga when he visited here in September last year.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said last week that Phnom Penh was ready to let the ICRC visit some prisons.

"We have already accepted (the prison visits), but there are still some formalities," he said, adding that the issue was still under discussion.

Deputy Foreign Minister Phy Thach had said earlier that "it's a question of regulating modalities," adding: "I don't think there are very many political prisoners."

One estimate puts the number of political prisoners at about 200. Estimates of the number of people held in connection with the country's 12-year-old civil war range from 2,000 to 15,000, although one observer here said a reasonable figure would be 5,000.

The ICRC has strict conditions for its prison visits around the world and refuses to compromise for individual countries.

It wants to see all prisoners held in relation to the Cambodian civil war and to make repeat visits to see whether conditions have improved. It wants talks to be held in private and remain confined to prison conditions.

The organisation also wants to take the names and identities of all prisoners "to look for them at the next visit" and establish contacts with the prisoners' families.

"They agreed to show us some prisons of their choice ... We cannot accept to see some prisons they choose for us and not to see other prisons," one source said.

"They keep saying we should show some flexibility," he said, adding that the ICRC would not compromise. "It will either be our conditions or we don't do it."

Observers said lack of consensus among rival ministries appeared to be a major stumbling block.

The Foreign Ministry and Mr. Hun Sen appeared ready for the visits, while other ministries such as the Interior Ministry were apprehensive about letting foreigners visit their prisons.

"The consensus-building that has to go on has not evolved yet," an ICRC official noted, saying the body was "prepared to give it more time in terms of confidence-building." But he added that "we really shouldn't complain" as Phnom Penh authorities opened many doors to the ICRC in the last year, giving it free access around the

country, establishing a major field hospital in the northwest and setting up blood banks.

"One day we'll have to crown it with the prison visits."

Learning From Ho Chi Minh's Example Urged

*BK1905090991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT
18 May 91*

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Remembering Chairman Ho Chi Minh and Pledging To Learn From His Exemplary Behavior"]

[Text] This year, 19 May will mark the 101st anniversary of the birth of Chairman Ho Chi Minh, a hero who has been a benefactor not only to the Vietnamese motherland and people but also to the Cambodian and Lao people and national liberation movements on other continents.

Chairman Ho Chi Minh was the creator, the preceptor, and the one who tempered the Indochinese Communist Party, the precursor of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Chairman Ho Chi Minh was tempered by a revolutionary life and sacrificed everything for the motherland's independence and freedom and for everyone's happiness. When departing from this world, Chairman Ho Chi Minh left behind a treasure trove—particularly the revolutionary ethics he extracted from the struggle and combined with the nation's fine traditions—to the entire party, cadres, and party members whose historic task is to continue to lead the revolution toward achieving the final and noble goal in accordance with the aspiration of the people and workers.

He wrote that this is similar to the analogy of a river having a source; without the source, the river will dry out. A revolutionary person should have ethics; without ethics, no matter how highly competent he is, he cannot lead the people. Revolutionary ethics is accommodating oneself with the masses and firmly trusting them. Through words and deeds, cadres and party members will be able to convince the people and win the latter's respect and love. The people will love cadres and party members; in other words, the people will love the party.

Concerning cadres and party members, Chairman Ho Chi Minh pointed out that they should possess a number of necessary characteristics. They should always heighten the spirit of responsibility toward the party and the masses; do their utmost to serve the people; respect and love the people; and genuinely respect the people's right to be the masters. They should absolutely not exhibit a revolutionary mandarin's attitude, arrogantly issuing orders and boasting. They should possess a compassionate heart, be humble and close to the masses, and not be subjective. They should be frank and sincere. They should not hide their ignorance, bad points, and wrongdoings; they should strive to learn, correct, and improve themselves.

At all times, they should pay attention to the people's daily life; they should adopt the spirit of being the first one to

suffer and the last one to rejoice. They should wholeheartedly respect collectivism and expand internal democracy. They should absolutely not be dictators and individualists putting themselves above the organization and arbitrarily putting themselves outside discipline. They should assist in pointing out the right direction to friends and be understanding when the latter realize and correct their wrongdoings.

We celebrate Chairman Ho Chi Minh's 101st birth anniversary this year at a time that is most important to the struggle to defend and build an independent, peaceful, happy, and prosperous Cambodia and to thwart the enemy's maneuvers and tricks to topple the State of Cambodia. This is in order to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian problem that guarantees against the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and guarantees respect for Cambodia's sovereignty and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. This struggle is being arduously and resolutely waged in its final phase.

Faced with this situation, along with remembering Chairman Ho Chi Minh's deeds, our cadres and party members clearly realize the immortal value of Chairman Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary ethics. Our cadres and party members pledge to continue to learn and temper themselves in revolutionary ethics and to be the core of unity around the State of Cambodia's party and government. They should be vanguard models in leading revolutionary movements. They should from day to day strengthen Cambodia's internal force, which is led by the KPRP, so that this force becomes strong and is able to endure in every circumstance and situation.

Battambang Province Garners Low Yield of Paddy

*BK2205042991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
17 May 91*

[Text] By 7 May, Battambang Province had only purchased some 6,000 metric tons of paddy for the state. This was due to flooding and insects which damaged our peasants' rice cultivation. As a result, the rice yield was low, causing trouble to the province's efforts in buying paddy.

On this issue, Comrade (Sok Rin), chief of the province's trade office, reaffirmed that at present the province is using combined strength, combined means, and combined measures to boost the purchase of paddy for the State.

'Genuine' Implementation of UN Document Urged

*BK2205032491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 21 May 91*

[Station editorial: "The Cambodian People and People the World Over Clearly See the Opposition by the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and the Puppets, Vietnam's Lackeys, To the Documents of the Five Permanent Members To Prevent Cambodia From Having Peace"]

[Text] The documents of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] set out a political and comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem through:

1. The withdrawal of all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia under genuine supervision of UN peacekeeping force, and;
2. Allowing the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves through elections under UN supervision.

Those who want Cambodia to have genuine independence and peace want a guarantee for peace and security in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region and have all supported these documents. The Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces fully assist and support these documents.

As victims of Vietnam's war of aggression over the past more than 12 years, we do need Cambodia to regain peace without Vietnamese aggressor forces in the country. All the people and countries in the region assist and support the five permanent members's peace plan. The entire UNSC also unanimously assists and supports it through Resolution 668. The UN General Assembly also supports these documents. Thus, everyone need these documents.

Only the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and puppets Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, Vietnam's lackeys, oppose the documents. They oppose the documents because they are afraid that UN peacekeeping forces would control and make sure that Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia; they have successively raised this or that issue in order to oppose the document and prevent UN peacekeeping forces from controlling Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia.

The Cambodian nation and people and people the world over clearly see the hideous face of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys. They will not allow Vietnam to cheat, carry out maneuvers to oppose the documents, or delay ending the war of aggression in Cambodia.

The documents are so reasonable; they cannot be more reasonable than this. The Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces have already shown their goodwill; they need the full and genuine implementation of the documents. They do not need anything else. However, they will absolutely not allow the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys to alter the documents.

Situation, Leaflets in Kampot Town Discussed

*BK2205044691 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 21 May 91*

[*Report from Kampot town: In Kampot town, there have been successive leaflets opposing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and puppet ringleaders, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys*]

[Text] Reports from Kampot town say that since 1 May, there have been leaflets opposing and calling on the

Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, to accept and implement the cease-fire.

Sometimes, a few leaflets are found scattered at road junctions in the city or pasted on walls of houses in the city. Sometimes, a few leaflets are found scattered or pasted in front of the Vietnamese enemy and puppets' offices. On other occasions, leaflets are found pasted to tree trunks lining road pavements or pasted to pieces of wood or bamboo and stuck in front of positions of the Vietnamese enemy and puppet troops, offices, or at crowded places.

The following is the essence of these leaflets.

1. We are the Cambodian people, state authority officials, and soldiers. We absolutely do not need to continue fighting for the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators.
2. We want all Vietnamese aggressor forces withdrawn from Cambodia under genuine UN supervision.
3. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, should immediately respect and implement the cease-fire of the Paris conference cochairmen and the UN Secretary General.
4. Cambodian soldiers and state authority officials: We do not need to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and absolutely do not want puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, to continue drafting our people's children and husbands to serve as soldiers, fight, and die on the Vietnamese behalf so that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors continue their war of aggression to exterminate the Cambodian race.
5. Our people only need great national union and one Cambodia without the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, Vietnam's puppets and lackeys, black or white, blue or red, or any fighting.

The reports also added that Cambodian soldiers, state authority officials, and people in Kampot town have picked up and shared these leaflets among themselves. The reports said that a lot of Cambodian soldiers and state authority officials are currently revolting and staging protests; they have stopped working and are fleeing Kampot city and returning to their home villages and districts.

Indonesia

Reportage on Vice President Quayle's Visit

ANTARA on Pre-Visit Interview

*BK2105122391 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0955 GMT 21 May 91*

[Text] Jakarta, May 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—The United States has in terms of security a vital interest in ensuring that Southeast Asia remains peaceful and stable because further development of U.S. economic cooperation with

the region depends on preserving security, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle said Tuesday.

We have been a stabilizing presence for over forty years, and we intend to continue playing that role, as long as we are welcome in the region, he said in a written interview with ANTARA's Parni Hadi on the eve of his visit to Jakarta. He will visit Jakarta for 10 hours Wednesday.

The U.S. believes it is in the best interest of Asia for the U.S. to continue to maintain its military presence in the Philippines, he said, adding that the presence was important not only for the Philippines and the U.S. but also for wider regional interests.

Quayle said the U.S. and its allies also have an abiding interest in restoring peace and genuine independence to Cambodia through a comprehensive political settlement in accordance with the documents negotiated by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Satisfactory progress on the prisoners of war/missing in action (POW/MIA) issue would influence the pace and scope of the normalization process in U.S. relations with Vietnam which would result from a settlement in Cambodia, he said. In short, the U.S. diplomatic activities are designed to resolve both the Cambodian and POW/MIA issues, he added.

On U.S. economic ties with Pacific rim countries, he noted that it had been growing steadily. U.S. trade across the Pacific now substantially exceeds its trade across the Atlantic, he said.

I believe the ASEAN Countries continue to value access to the U.S. market, Quayle who visited Indonesia for the first time in 1989 said.

Replying to the question whether he will come with an answer to the request that the U.S. should not impose discriminatory import tariffs on Indonesian plywood, he said the two nation's governments consulted regularly on a wide variety of subjects, including trade matters.

Indonesia appears to be very successful in obtaining foreign investment from the U.S. and in maintaining its high level of exports to the U.S. These trends are good for American business and for Indonesia, and we expect them to continue, he said.

Queried on the solution to the tender on the STDI [straight dialing] telecommunications project in Indonesia last year, he said we are pleased with the decision that American industry will in fact have an important part in the project.

Last year the U.S. Government interfered in the project deal when it felt that the U.S. company would be defeated by a Japanese contender. The Indonesian Government eventually decided to divide the project into two parts given to the U.S. and Japanese companies.

Asked whether there is any particular reason to the fact that his two visits to Indonesia happen in the same month of May, he said, no, it's actually just a coincidence. However, he added, it does happen that the month of May

is Asian and Pacific American heritage month in the United States, in honor of Americans of Asian and Pacific descent.

On his own political career, Quayle, 44, said he expected that President George Bush will seek re-election next year, and I am very much looking forward to campaigning with him across America.

The United States wants to cooperate with developing countries like Indonesia as we move toward the 21st century, because only with wide international cooperation can the world hope to address international problems, Quayle said. International cooperation will be needed to address problems ranging from threats to international peace and stability and preserving the international trading system to environmental protection and the fight against drug trafficking, he said.

He said the East-West confrontation had eased and some developing countries had been able to take off and become newly industrializing economies.

Countries like Indonesia, he added, are developing economically. As a result of their increased prestige and stature, they are better able to play an active and constructive role in world affairs. Indonesia's effort to find a solution to the Cambodia problem leaps to mind as an example, he said.

Arrives in Jakarta

BK2205063791 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 22 May 91

[Excerpts] President Suharto is scheduled to hold talks with U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace this afternoon. The U.S. vice president arrived in Jakarta about one and a half hours ago. His arrival at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport is reported by our correspondent Joko Saksono as follows:

[Begin recording] [Saksono] U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle arrived at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport at 1125 West Indonesian Time [0425 GMT] to begin a one-day visit to Indonesia. The U.S. vice president was welcomed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Jakarta Governor Wiyogo Atmodarminto, Presidential Military Secretary Major General Syaikat Banjarsari, and Indonesian Ambassador to the United States Abdul Rahman Ramly. Vice President Dan Quayle walked past the red carpet and spoke with reporters who welcomed him. Replying to the question on the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the U.S. vice president said Rajiv Gandhi was a true statesman.

[Vice President Quayle, speaking in English] Rajiv Gandhi was a leader for the new generation of leadership in the world. He was committed to democracy, he was committed to economic growth. The assassination of Gandhi is a tragedy. I will be going to the Gandhi funeral from here to pay my respects to the great leader of India on behalf of the U.S. Government.

[Saksono] From the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, the U.S. vice president went straight to the Merdeka Palace

where he was welcomed by Vice President Sudharmono. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Before holding talks with President Suharto, the U.S. vice president will meet members of the U.S. community in Jakarta at the U.S. ambassador's residence. After holding talks with the Indonesian president, Dan Quayle will also hold talks with Defense and Security Minister L. B. Murdani and Minister of Research and Technology Habibie. After attending a state banquet to be hosted by Vice President Sudharmono this evening, the U.S. vice president will leave Indonesia for the Philippines.

Suharto, Quayle Meet, Share Issues

BK2205111691 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1007 GMT 22 May 91

[Excerpts] Jakarta, May 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto received United States Vice President Dan Quayle at the Merdeka Presidential Palace here on Wednesday.

Prior to his meeting with President Suharto, the U.S. vice president paid a call on Vice President Sudharmono at his office. After welcoming his guest at the Palace's Jepara Room, President Suharto and Vice President Dan Quayle had a tete-a-tete, during which the two leaders discussed both bilateral and international issues of common concern. The meeting is expected to last until 16:30 local time [0930 GMT].

While here, Dan Quayle will also receive Minister of Defense and Security L.B. Murdani and State Minister for Research and Technology B.J. Habibie.

On Wednesday evening Vice President Dan Quayle will be guest of honour at a banquet hosted by his Indonesian counterpart Sudharmono.

Vice President Dan Quayle arrived here Wednesday morning for a ten-hour visit to Indonesia.

From the Halim Perdanakusumah airbase, the U.S. vice president and entourage were whisked to the office of the Indonesian vice president, where he was officially welcomed by Vice President and Madame E.N. Sudharmono. [passage omitted]

Upon his arrival at the Halim Perdanakusumah airbase, Vice President Dan Quayle said he would proceed to India to attend the funeral of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who was killed in a bomb explosion on Tuesday night.

Discuss Middle East Problems

BK2205153791 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] In his meeting with President Suharto at Merdeka Presidential Palace this afternoon, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle expressed the U.S. Government's sincere appreciation over Indonesia's objective attitude towards the recent Gulf war.

Dan Quayle also explained to President Suharto about efforts to restore peace to the Middle East and settle existing problems in the region.

As clarified by Minister of State Secretary Mardiono, President Suharto believes that a comprehensive settlement to the Middle East problem can only be achieved if the Palestinian problem is solved fairly.

Dailies Comment on Visit

BK2205075291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 22 May 91

[From the press review]

[Text] KOMPAS describes U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's visit to Indonesia, which begins today, as an incomplete picture following the end of the Gulf war. For Indonesia, the Gulf war is something controversial even though there was legitimacy, the UN resolutions, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, and the dominant role of the United States and its allies. However, Indonesia still has interests in the United States progressive stand on North-South problems, developing countries' debts, and the role of international institutions, such the World Bank and international finance corporations.

Meanwhile, NERACA, while sharing KOMPAS views, reminds us that the United States also has interests in the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

Suharto Expresses Condolences on Gandhi's Death

BK2205080291 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0703 GMT 22 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 22 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto here Wednesday expressed his condolence on the death of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Tuesday night.

House Speaker M. Kharis Suhud told newsmen after calling on President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office that the head of state was shocked on a report of the death of Rajiv Gandhi and the chief executive also expressed his condolence on the demise of the former Indian prime minister.

Kharis Suhud and members of the central executive board of the Veteran Legion called on President Suharto to report of the results of the recent meeting of the board.

Rajiv Gandhi was killed in a bomb explosion while campaigning in Sriperumpudur, 40 km south of Madras, on Tuesday night. The blast had caused the Indian leader's head blown off.

World leaders and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar have also sent their condolence over the death of the Indian young leader, and de Cuellar described the political murder as tragic.

Meanwhile, Kharis Suhud, while commenting on the incident, said that the Indonesian people should be practicing their own democratic system in their national life.

Report on Progress of CSFR Delegation Visit*LD1605101391 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1630 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by the federal premier continues its visit to Indonesia. Our special correspondent Jaroslav Skalicky reports from Jakarta:

[Skalicky, in Czech] Premier Marian Calfa and Indonesian President Suharto briefed each other today on the situation in their countries and the possibilities of further cooperation. According to the premier, Indonesia is a good future partner for our country, because, among other things, it holds an influential position in ASEAN.

I dare say that today's talks between our and Indonesian businessmen will considerably broaden the market for many of our enterprises. A specific example: a contract worth \$5.5 million will be signed tomorrow for deliveries of diesel sets from CKD Horovice and CKD Hradec Kralove. The Ceske Lodenice [Czech shipyards] are preparing to set up a joint venture for the production of 50 transport and 10 passenger ships. A joint enterprise called (Timberpalma) will also be created—the Palma Bratislava enterprise will take part for our side—to process palm oil. The Chirana Stara Tura should also be satisfied—it should export medical equipment to Indonesia worth almost \$50 million. The East Slovak Ironworks in Kosice should export 5,000 tonnes of steel.

Our representatives also offered to the Indonesian side a number of projects which should contribute to the country's industrialization. This is above all in the power generating, geology, and other spheres.

It has emerged in the course of talks that there is a lack of information in each country about the other. The Czech and the Slovak unions of industry thus decided to open in Jakarta a representative office, which should eliminate these problems.

Minister Says Foreign Investments To Increase*BK2005114891 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1004 GMT
20 May 91*

[Text] Jakarta, May 20 [OANA-ANTARA]—The number of foreign oil companies interested in investing and exploring for oil in Indonesia is expected to rise substantially this year compared with last year, Mines and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said here on Monday.

He was speaking to reporters after the signing of six new contracts in the field of oil and natural gas exploration between the state oil company Pertamina and its foreign production sharing contractors. The foreign oil companies' interest is evidently increasing as a response to the package of incentives that the government is offering, Ginanjar said.

In the whole year of 1990, Pertamina signed a total of 17 investment contracts with its production-sharing contractors. This year, only up to May, Pertamina had already signed 16 new investment contracts, Ginanjar said.

Thus, he said, the government is expecting that by the end of 1991 the whole number of investment contracts signed will be far more than those signed in the previous year.

The minister expressed jubilation that three of the six new contracts signed on Monday were for explorations of oil in the eastern Indonesia region (IBT), that is in Maluku, which was now the focus of heightened government-sponsored development.

The production-sharing contracts signed on Monday were:

One, between Pertamina and Union Texas (Rebi) Limited of Bahama, Unocal (Rebi) Limited of Bermuda and Total Rebi of France, with a working area off-shore Maluku.

Another one between Pertamina and Union Texas (Tanimbar) Limited of Bahama, Unocal Ltd of Bermuda and Total Kai of France, with a working area inland and off-shore of Maluku at the Kai blok.

The other four contracts were between Pertamina and Union Texas Limited, Muriah Shell of the Netherlands, Lasmo Cumi Cumi Limited of Great Britain and Sceptre Resources Bentu of Canada.

Based on the agreed stipulations, all costs of explorations, physical investments and production are to be borne by the contractors.

The exploration cost for a period of [word indistinct] years will be 28.2 [words indistinct] million U.S. dollars for Lasmo Cumi Cumi Limited and [word indistinct] million U.S. dollars for Sceptre Resources Bentu.

Philippines**Reportage Continues Over U.S. Bases Issues****No Bases Deal for Quayle Visit***OW2105124091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT
21 May 91*

[Text] Manila, May 21 KYODO—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday that negotiations on the future of U.S. bases in the country will likely continue into next month.

"I don't foresee any resolution of (the issues of) compensation and duration within the next few days," said Manglapus, who is the chief Philippine negotiator in the bases talks.

Manglapus said he is scheduled to leave Friday for Japan and Luxembourg, and will be back June 3.

He also told reporters he doubted a treaty would be ready for signing if Vice President Dan Quayle decides to carry through with his intention to visit Manila on Thursday. Quayle's visit has remained uncertain because it is being timed for the signing of the treaty.

U.S. Embassy and panel spokesman Stanley Schrager said the embassy would have definite word on Quayle's visit by Wednesday.

Quayle is currently in Singapore on a swing through Asia which has already taken him to Japan.

A Presidential Palace source said the United States is waiting for the return Tuesday evening from Hong Kong of Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos, who heads the cabinet committee giving policy directions to the Philippine panel.

The source said American negotiators see Orbos as more sympathetic to their position than Manglapus or other officials on the panel.

The same source said that during a meeting between officials led by President Corazon Aquino and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt on Saturday, the Philippine side offered to add another year to its proposal for a seven-year treaty to break the current impasse in the talks.

The source said, however, the compromise offer has angered health secretary and Philippine panel Vice Chairman Alfredo Bengzon, who was out of town when the meeting was held.

Bengzon has convinced Manglapus and other panel members to continue to push for a seven-year deal, the source added.

The Philippine side originally offered a seven-year treaty with 825 million dollars in annual compensation, while the U.S. offered 360 million dollars for a 10-year treaty.

The Philippine compensation package is divided into 400 million dollars for the appropriated or "hard" component and 450 million for the unappropriated or "soft" component.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said Tuesday the tentative agreement last Saturday to change the mix of the compensation could result in a "package that even exceeds the 825 million dollars."

Philippine panel sources said the U.S. has also agreed in principle to approach countries benefitting from the bases such as Japan, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan and Brunei to contribute to a "reconstruction fund" for the Philippines.

Manglapus: Quayle Arrives 'Tomorrow'

*HK2205094491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 May 91*

[By Rey Arquiza of Mobile Unit No. 21; passages in italics in English]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced today that the U.S. Embassy in Manila has notified the Philippine Government about the arrival of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle tomorrow.

But Manglapus said that only the U.S. Government can answer the query on the purpose of Quayle's visit to the Philippines because, according to Manglapus, the issue about the retention of the U.S. bases in the country has not yet been resolved.

Earlier, it was reported that the arrival of Quayle in the Philippines had to do with signing a new treaty for the retention of the U.S. bases in the country.

According to Manglapus: *When he comes, he will confer with President Aquino.* Manglapus clarified that there is

still no meeting of the minds about the issue of duration. *They are still looking into the ways and so are we,* Manglapus added.

Manglapus said that as of now, he cannot predict when there will be a signing of a new bases treaty because the issues remain unresolved.

In an ambush interview, Manglapus corrected [as heard] President Aquino about the latter's admission that the Philippine position has softened on the compensation issue.

Ramos on Guarantee of Soft Component

*HK2105140491 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 20 May 91 pp 1, 20*

[By Aris R. Ilagan]

[Text] Cebu City—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos called yesterday for a "more solid guarantee" on the "soft component" of the U.S. bases compensation to enable the government to spur economic activities and modernize the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

In a press conference at the Visayas Command (Viscom) headquarters here, Ramos also expressed optimism that a new treaty for the continued stay of American military facilities in the country will soon be reached as he confirmed reports that there is only a "very small gap" on the issue of compensation.

The Philippine panel has earlier sought a \$825-million annual payment for the use of the bases. Under the proposal, \$400 million is considered "hard" component involving cash while the remaining \$425 million will be "soft" components in non-cash benefits such as trade credits, foreign military assistance, economic support fund, and debt relief.

"We do not need 'best effort' pledges. What we need now are more solid guarantees for these soft components of the bases compensation," Ramos told newsmen.

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt said that the U.S. government will play a key role in the modernization of the AFP.

Among the government agencies, the AFP is considered one of the biggest beneficiaries of the "soft" component on the bases compensation with the foreign military assistance program undertaken by the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Mutual Defense Board.

Aside from additional military hardware for the upgrading of the AFP firepower, Ramos has been batting for more engineering and hospital equipment from the U.S.

He stressed that with the speedy implementation of development projects, the national leadership can eradicate the communist insurgency before the 1992 deadline set by President Aquino.

"The communist problem in the country cannot be solved by the efforts of the military. It needs the cooperation of other sectors of society, particularly the civilian government in improving the living conditions of people living in remote barangays," he said.

Since 1988, Ramos has been proposing a 10-year phaseout scheme for U.S. military bases.

Aquino Agrees 'To Modify' Stand

HK2005142691 Quezon City MALAYA in English

19 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Chit Estella and Cris Larana]

[Text] President Aquino yesterday stepped into the discussion on the American bases issue as she met with U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt and agreed to modify the Philippines' stand on the compensation issue by dropping the "hard" and "soft" labels previously attached by Philippine negotiators to the overall package.

By doing so, the Philippines virtually accepted the \$360-million offer of the U.S. and abandoned its original demand for a \$400-million cash compensation.

The move, which was made in a special meeting attended by Mrs. Aquino, Platt, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, Executive Secretary Oscar Orbos, and Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao, is expected to result in the forging of a treaty very soon.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager said U.S. Vice President Danforth Quayle may still visit the Philippines if a "general agreement" on the extension of the lease on American military facilities in the country can be forged before May 23. But Platt said despite the apparent breakthrough, it is still uncertain whether Quayle will push through with his Manila visit.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus revealed Wednesday that Quayle had tentatively included the Philippines in his Asian visit, which started yesterday.

The final itinerary, however, only included Japan, Indonesia, and Singapore. The RP [Republic of the Philippines] leg was allegedly scrapped because of the failure of the Philippines and the U.S. to forge a new accord.

Supporting Platt's description of the new nomenclature for the compensation package, Manglapus said, this will now involve "what is directly related to the bases (and) what is complementary." Both officials refused to go into details, but Manglapus said a technical panel discussion will be held in a few days to work this out.

Platt attributed the breakthrough in the compensation issue to Mrs. Aquino's presence in the meeting. "It was very important to have the President there ... She is the most authoritative figure in the government," the ambassador said.

Manglapus added, "The President was obviously helpful because she can make decisions herself without referring to anybody else ... She sat there and obviously was a very important factor in our being able to approach each of the items in a more relaxed and comfortable fashion."

Both officials indicated there may be no need for another round of talks by the panels. The sixth round of negotiations, dubbed as the Philippine-American Cooperation Talks, ended on May 3 in a stalemate on the issues of compensation and duration.

The American lease on the bases is due to expire on September 16. The Constitution prohibits the presence of foreign military troops or facilities, unless it is covered by a treaty ratified by the Senate and recognized by the other country.

Manglapus said that while the Philippines was still sticking to its demand for a \$825-million annual compensation package for a seven-year extension of the U.S. military facilities, it decided to "change the nomenclature" regarding the package.

Manglapus said the terms "hard" and "soft" component have been "somewhat misleading." Because of this, "we may decide on just rearranging the composition but with the same global figure (of) \$825 million."

He added, "I don't think the general public really has the time to analyze what is hard, what is soft."

The Philippine panel has earlier insisted on a hard component of \$400 million every year and a soft component of \$425 million. The hard component must be appropriated by the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. on the other hand, is offering only \$360 million, inclusive of \$40 million in development assistance which the Philippines previously did not want included in the hard component.

Yesterday, indicating that the U.S. has not at all moved from its position regarding compensation, Platt said, "The budget portion remains the same; what has been put on the table when (Special Negotiator) Rich(ard) Armitage was here ... \$360 million, that's the figure."

On duration, Manglapus said the U.S. was still "looking" at the Philippines seven-year extension proposal plus a provision allowing the Philippines to unilaterally grant access after the period.

Saying that differences in the compensation figure are being narrowed down, Platt added, "There has always been a considerable amount of additional benefits for which we have not been able or we have not received due credit."

He said the compensation package would now contain elements "which are directly related to the bases and others that are complementary to the rest of our relationship." These, he added, "will add up to a considerable amount of benefits for the Philippines."

When asked if the package would still contain elements over and above what the Philippines is getting under the current Military Bases Agreement, Manglapus said certain items are new while others are standard, such as the foreign military items and the economic support fund.

Rabe Says Draft 90% Ready

*HK2105072591 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 21 May 91*

[Passage in italics in English]

[Text] President Aquino still strongly believes that the Senate will approve any treaty which the American and Philippine panels could come up with. The president also said the treaty would surely be endorsed by the people. Her statement came after a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt and Charge d'Affaires John Finney recently.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Raul Rabe said yesterday that the draft treaty is already 90 percent accomplished and only minor things are still under finalization.

In this connection, Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III said the people would just have to standby for developments. At the same time he gave assurances that all this is for the people:

[Begin Gomez recording] Last Saturday, they had a meeting. It is not good to rush things. Little by little, we will reach the peak. We all know that the United States wants to remain here and we also know that the United States could help us if they stay here. *Let both ends meet at one particular point* when they can respond to our demand and us to theirs. So, let us wait because if that comes true, we will have a lot to talk about. As a matter of fact, I am hoping that if this is realized, maybe we will be talking about the treaty several days in the week. [end recording]

That was Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III.

Aquino Denies Agreement

*HK2105083691 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 21 May 91*

[Text] Malacanang has denied that President Corazon Aquino agreed the United States can give a compensation package lower than the \$825 million per year demanded for the retention of the military bases. Dick Sinchongco reports:

[Begin recording] The president today clarified that the Philippine Government has not altered its compensation demand for the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. She said the Philippines and the United States have agreed to talk about a new package in order to respond to the Philippine demand. President Aquino issued this following Philippine panel spokesman Raul Rabe's statement that a new treaty for the extension of the U.S. military bases is almost completed. The Philippine Government is asking for \$825 million compensation for the military bases. The president is denying earlier reports that the Philippine Government has changed its position regarding the retention of the American military bases. [end recording]

Philippine Air Wing To Move to Clark by Sep

*HK2105050191 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
21 May 91 p 7*

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] The Armed Forces plans to transfer a strategic tactical wing engaged in counter-insurgency operations from Cavite to Clark Air Base in Pampanga before September this year, senior armed forces officials said.

Lt Gen Lisandro Abadia, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, said the transfer of the 15th Strike Wing from Sangley Air Base to Clark was part of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. agreement on the joint use of American military bases here to prepare Filipino troops for the eventual takeover of the bases.

Abadia said the Sangley Air Base in Cavite will be privatized and converted into an alternative international container port for foreign cargo ships.

The 15th Strike Wing, which played crucial roles in the past coup attempts against the Aquino Government, is the home base for the squadrons of T-28 "tora-tora" aircraft, the S-76 Sikorsky and MG-520 helicopter gunships. It has its own supply, maintenance, and training center for air combat operations.

There are two reasons for the transfer of the strategic air tactical wing to Clark Air Base. First, the plan was part of the bases conversation plan to relocate military bases near the capital to areas outside Metro Manila. And secondly, the location of the air base was part of the government's economic development zone, the Cavite-Laguna-Batangas-Rizal-Quezon (Calabarzon) area.

Apart from plans to convert the air base into an integrated industrial zone, the salinization and frequent floodings in the area made it more logical to move into a more secure air base.

Sources at Villamor Air Base said the strategic tactical wing would leave its 110-hectare air base in Cavite to move to a more spacious 330-hectare area in Clark.

The American authorities have apparently allowed the Filipino troops to use the area reserved for the "Cope Thunder" operations to relocate their tactical wing for joint use.

We're only waiting for the Americans to remove equipment and facilities at the "Cope Thunder" area before we could move in," a senior air force officials said.

Cope Thunder is an annual joint military training exercises among the U.S., Asean and other allied powers like Australia and New Zealand. The area where the 15th Strike Wing would transfer was used by other allied forces like Singapore to park their F-16 and F4Es while on training missions.

The area where the 18th Strike Wing would transfer was apart from the 76-hectare earmarked by the Legislative-Executive Bases Council [LEBC] in their Clark Base convention plan to house a security unit of the Philippine Air Force to protect the civilian airport terminal planned at Clark.

Apart from the 15th Strike Wing, the LEBC had also programmed the transfer of the entire Philippine Air Force from Villamor Air Base in Pasay City to either Clark and Mactan Air base in Cebu.

For instance, the First Air Division, the 580th Aircraft Control Warning Wing, and all administrative and technical service and support units in Villamor will move to Clark in two to five years after the September 1991 termination of the MBA [Military Bases Agreement] program.

The 205th Helicopter Wing would move to Mactan and only one squadron of helicopters and the 220th Airlift Wing, composed of C-130 transport planes, the F-27 Fokker planes, Nomads, and Islanders; as well as the 250th President Airlift Wing will remain in Villamor.

A senior defense official said about P2.7 billion [pesos] would be needed to transfer Villamor Air Base to Clark and Mactan while the entire conversion plan to relocate 11 military camps outside Metro Manila would cost the government about P11.7 billion.

The early transfer of the 15th Strike Wing to Clark, according to Abadia, was part of the joint use agreement forged between U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney and defense Secretary Fidel Ramos in February 1990.

Army Rightists Said Planning Assassinations

*HK2205030391 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
22 May 91 p 7*

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] Armed forces chief of staff Lt. Gen. Lisandro Abadia yesterday revealed plans by the military rebels to assassinate key government officials, including the President, even as the proposed "peace talks" between the military and renegade soldiers failed to materialize before the Monday midnight deadline.

In a security briefing for businessmen and civic leaders, Abadia declassified an intelligence report detailing assassination plots "as the viable option of the military rebels to change government before the elections next year."

The report did not specifically name any targets but Abadia said "it could be anyone, the President, myself, and senators."

"It is something we are studying because this is really out of this world ... I suppose I am one of the (targets), or maybe the President."

During the same forum, he said the radical Young Officers' Union was already disenchanted with the leadership of renegade lieutenant colonel Gregorio Honasan.

Serious rifts among military rebel leaders were also the apparent reason why the rebels failed to make contacts with Abadia before the Monday midnight deadline for any talks to happen.

Abadia said the executive committee members of the RAM-KSP-YOU [Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Philippine People-Young Officers' Union] have apparently failed to reach a consensus to accept the military's peace talks offer.

He said the rebel leaders "sought for more time to think about" his proposal for a no-holds barred dialogue to discuss the unity problem in the armed forces.

His two emissaries, former scout ranger lieutenant colonel Rafael Galvez and former PC [Philippine Constabulary] lieutenant colonel Victor Batac, both classmates of Honasan's at the PMA [Philippine Military Academy], have reported back to the detention center hours before the midnight deadline.

"They (emissaries) came back with the message that they are having a hard time convincing Honasan and that there was no agreement, no consensus (among them) whether to meet me or not," Abadia told an open forum at the Rotary Club meeting in Manila.

He remained optimistic that something positive might eventually come out of these proposals. "There are still very good chances of pushing through for these talks," he said. "Maybe, they just need more time to think about it."

In Camp Aguinaldo, he issued a statement saying the meeting between him and the renegade leaders did not materialize.

He said he had given the rebels until midnight of May 23 to go back in hiding before he would order the Armed Forces to resume all efforts to hunt down the military rebels.

Senator Advocates Closer Ties With Taiwan

*HK2105132891 Manila PHILIPPINE NEWSDAY
in English 18 May 91 pp 1, 2*

[By Jose H. Macaspac III and Arthur I. Bariuad]

[Text] The People's Republic of China (PROC) may raise anew the "One-China Policy" in the impending talks between the Philippines and Taiwan aimed at resolving the border dispute arising from overlapping territorial claims.

In a press statement, Guo Bao Cheng, first secretary of the PROC Embassy in Manila, said:

"The consistent position of the Chinese Government is that we are opposed to contacts of an official nature between Taiwan and the countries having diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China."

The Beijing government regards Taiwan as one of its provinces.

The formal talks between Manila and Taipei over the jurisdiction issue are expected to begin in Manila next week.

In a related development, Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani yesterday deplored the Aquino government's confusing policy on Taiwan, saying that it is now time for the

country's leaders to "make up their minds" on the issue and cope with the implications of their decision.

Shahani, Senate foreign relations committee chairman, said that the government must now take that bold step at finally resolving the Taiwan question since the Philippines had been losing out trade opportunities by its continuing adherence to the "One-China Policy."

Shahani said that the Executive Department had been dishing out conflicting statements on the issue.

The Department of Foreign Affairs has been insisting on the government's adherence to the "One-China policy" in a rigid and inflexible manner while the Office of the President is trying to find a flexible solution to the territorial dispute between the two nations.

"There is a need for a consistent policy. Let us make up our minds and inform Taipei and Beijing of our decision," Shahani said.

She added that the government must do away with its policy of adhocism, saying this approach is reflected in the setting up of mere committees, not official ties, between the two governments.

Shahani urged Malacanang to immediately conduct a study on how other countries deal with Taiwan without violating the "One-China Policy," citing the use of so-called chambers of commerce in entering bilateral agreements with Taipei.

After this, she said, the Philippines should inform Red China of its moves towards better trade relations with Taiwan.

This is done to avoid any cause for misunderstanding, Shahani said.

Manila, Taiwan Start Talks

HK2105045591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
21 May 91 p 7

[By staff member Lito Zulueta]

[Text] The Philippines and Taiwan start today an unprecedented two-day talks to resolve their brewing dispute over waters off northern Philippines, Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said yesterday.

The discussions, according to the spokesman, are merely "exploratory" and will not yield an official, political agreement that may violate the country's one-China policy. Under the policy, the Philippines recognizes the communist mainland as the real China and treats Taiwan as its province.

Taiwan has sent a 13-man delegation to the talks, headed by Tjiu Mao Ing, deputy commission of the commission on agricultural affairs, and William Lee, director of the Taipei economic council.

The Philippine panel is headed by Assistant Executive Secretary Roberto V. Lucila, chairman of the South China

sea disputes committee, the inter-agency committee created recently by President Aquino to look into disputes between foreign fishing vessels and the Philippines.

Lucila earlier held talks with Yu Yuhsien, the chairman of Taiwan's agricultural affairs committee, last April 26 in Taipei to resolve the controversy between the two countries as a result of the Coast Guard's arrest of three Taiwanese fishing vessels and their nine Taiwanese fishermen off Batanes.

Taipei reportedly retaliated against the arrest by suspending the importation of 4,500 metric tons of fresh coconuts from the Philippines. Manila's Department of Trade and Industry responded by tightening regulations on motor parts coming from Taiwan.

Last week, Lucila sent Yu a letter formally asking him for talks in Manila.

Paredes said the talks could yield to the signing of a fishing cooperation agreement between the private sector organizations of the two countries. He said similar accords have been signed by Taiwan with Indonesia and Malaysia, countries which also adhere to the one-China policy.

Request for Fishing Rights Rejected

HK2205040391 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English
22 May 91 pp 1, 6

[By Lito Zulueta]

[Text] Manila rejected yesterday Taipei's requests to exploit Philippine maritime resources and set up "sea lanes" between the two countries for "free passage" by Taiwanese vessels through Philippine waters.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said the twin requests, if granted, would violate the country's territorial integrity and the constitutional provision that gives Filipinos the sole right to exploit the country's maritime resources.

"We have [as published] adamant (that) the territorial waters remain only for Filipinos," he said.

Both countries began yesterday unprecedented "consultations" to resolve the nagging dispute over waters off northern Philippines.

As the talks started, the People's Republic of China (PROC) made known its stand opposing any formal agreement the Philippines may enter into with the Taiwan government.

But Guo Bao-cheng, first secretary of the Beijing embassy in Manila, said they would wait for "new development" in the ongoing talks before they make their next move.

But already, they were apprehensive over the reported "provisional agreement" Manila and Taipei officials would forge at the end of the talks today.

The Taiwanese delegation, led by Tjiu Mao Ing [name as published] deputy chief of Taiwan's Commission on Agricultural Affairs, complained that since 1981, some 190

Taiwanese vessels had been seized and their crews arrested by the Philippine Coast Guard off Batanes.

The two-day talks, which ends today at the Philippine Plaza Hotel, are being held despite the country's diplomatic relations with the communist mainland.

Under the "one-China" policy, the Philippines treats Taiwan as a mere province of China.

During the talks, Tjiu reportedly cited the historic use by Taiwanese fishermen of the Sulu Sea, Pacific Ocean and the Mindanao Sea as "traditional fishing grounds."

Tjiu, according to Paredes, also said that because of the 200-mile economic zone, Taiwanese and Philippine waters overlap. (Taiwan is not a signatory to the International Law of the Sea that prescribes the 200-mile zone).

For Taiwanese fishermen to continue using the traditional fishing grounds, Taiwanese vessels have to be ensured a free passage through the Philippines' archipelagic waters so they could go back to Taiwan, Tjiu reportedly said.

Paredes said Tjiu asked that sea lanes be designated through the Luzon Straits up to Balanes for safe passage.

In addition, the Taiwan panel reportedly asked for a cooperative agreement for the "exploitation and conservation" of the Philippines' marine resources.

In response, the Philippine panel defined its baselines based on international treaties and agreements is signed and based on the Constitution, said Paredes. "Our laws are very strict," Paredes said. "Our resources can only be exploited by Filipinos."

A private-sector representative in the Philippine panel, Francis Laurel, also rejected the entry of foreign vessels into Philippine waters and criticized the "long-line" fishing method employed by Taiwanese fishermen, which he said kills young marine resources.

Batanes Gov. Telesforo Castillejos, a member of the Philippine panel, sent a letter criticizing the "destructive" dynamite and cyanide fishing employed by Taiwan fishermen.

Paredes said the two panels, as of press time, were holding technical talks to come up with a tentative working plan.

He said it was possible the Philippines would agree to a cooperative agreement wherein Filipino fishermen would do the fishing here for Taiwan firms.

Promotion of New Armed Forces Chief Blocked

*HK2205060691 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 22 May 91*

[Text] The Commission on Appointments has failed to act on the promotion of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Lisandro Abadia and four other officials.

Senator Juan Ponce Enrile blocked the confirmations by invoking Section 20. [Sentence as heard] The full report from Jojo Ysmael:

[Begin recording] Even though the National Defense Committee of the Commission on Appointments had passed a resolution endorsing Abadia's confirmation, the appointment body was not able to rule on this because of Enrile's invoking of Section 20. Enrile's aim is to make the Commission act on Abadia's case simultaneously with the promotions of four other generals—Major General Ruben Abadia, Lieutenant Generals Guillermo Flores and Arturo Enrile, and Commodore Proceso Fernandez.

A member of the Commission on Elections has questioned the use of Section 20, which automatically allows the Commission to confirm an appointment. Enrile also invoked Section 20 against the appointments of Ambassador Manuel Yan as ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of St James in London, and the promotions of Ambassadors Reynaldo Alceria, Solita Aguirre and Federico Tiongson. [end recording]

New Armed Forces Spokesman Named

*HK2205040291 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 22 May 91 p 8*

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has formally designated a new spokesman and created another post for public information.

Lt. Col. Manuel Tandoc, AFP deputy spokesman, said Lt. Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP chief of staff, has appointed Col. Vic U. Garcia as the new AFP spokesman, replacing Col. Juanito Rimando, who was assigned as assistant dean of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA).

Garcia, former chief of the Civil-Military Office (CMO) of the Philippine Army, will be in charge of announcing policies of the AFP and making statements on behalf of the chief of staff.

At the same time, the AFP has created a separate post for information service to see to it that the military leadership is being informed of civilian and military issues, helping them to come up with good decisions.

Tandoc said Lt. Col. Ben Enrile, former Army spokesman, was appointed public information officer for the AFP.

Enrile will be in charge of the entire information machinery at Camp Aguinaldo as well as the feeding of latest information on public affairs to military officials and AFP staff, he said.

Thailand

Anan Sends Condolences on Gandhi's Death

*BK2205133491 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1230 GMT 22 May 91*

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters before returning to Bangkok from the south this evening that he was highly saddened over the death of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The Thai Government will send a message of condolences to the Indian people. Prime Minister Anan said:

[Begin Anan recording] I learned of the news today. The government and I will send a message to express our condolences to the Indian Government. India is holding a general election. We regret that such a violent incident happened to a leader or a leading politician of India. [end recording]

U.S. Envoy Delivers Letter to Commerce Minister

*BK2105144391 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
21 May 91 pp 7, 8*

[Text] A source in the Commerce Ministry said that U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donohue called on Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on on 20 May to hand over to him a letter from U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Carla Hills. A copy of this letter was sent to the Commerce Ministry earlier. Details of the letter still insist that Thailand follow the conditions set during the previous talks. However, it does not stress the deadline for the announcement of the patent law.

The United States has proposed a set of dates for bilateral talks. But the Thai side has not yet replied to the U.S. side because the United States did not announce that it will launch an investigation in Thailand within 30 days following its announcement of designating Thailand as a priority foreign country. As a result, Thailand can extend the time until the talks. Now there are pressures from some academics and students who have different ideas about the issue. It is necessary to reach an understanding before proceeding with talks with the United States, which are expected to be held in June.

On 22 June, Phatchara Itsarasena Na Ayutthaya, permanent secretary for the Commerce Ministry, will attend a meeting of ASEAN senior officials in Geneva to discuss ASEAN's stand at the upcoming joint ASEAN-EC meeting. After that, the ideas adopted at the meeting will be proposed to the ASEAN economic ministerial meeting in Luxembourg so that a unified stand can be mapped out for the joint meeting with the EC.

Talking to reporters after his meeting with Francois-Xavier Ortoli, foreign affairs chairman of the Confederation of French Industries and Services, and his delegation on 20 May, Commerce Minister Amaret said that France had seen the importance of investing in Thailand. France aims to establish a production and marketing base here so that Thailand can become its springboard for trade with other ASEAN countries. In addition, France is also interested in investing in the Indochinese countries—Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

"He said that France was interested in becoming a trade partner with Thailand. However, France was concerned about services in Thailand, especially public utilities like water, electricity, and telephone, as well as traffic problems. France is also concerned about inadequate protection of intellectual property rights in Thailand. In addition, there is the problem of slowness and complications for goods registration in Thailand and there is a great deal of imitation of goods," Amaret said.

Regarding this issue, Amaret said he had informed the French side that talks with the United States over intellectual property rights protection will be completed within the next 12 to 16 months because we have to discuss this issue with GATT. He also stressed that France should not be worried about the slowness in goods registration and goods imitations. He is willing to solve these problems as soon as possible.

Amaret also said that Ortoli had informed him that France has a plan to set up an industrial center in Thailand for producing goods in the country. However, it has to wait until Thailand solves its problem concerning trade registration.

Cabinet Approves Draft Agreements With SRV

*BK1605110891 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
0000 GMT 15 May 91*

[Text] Upon the recommendation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the cabinet has approved in principle the two draft agreements on economic cooperation and investment promotion to be concluded soon with Vietnam. The first draft agreement will be about the establishment of a joint commission and economic cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam. The objectives of this agreement are, firstly, to review and improve the progress of the implementation of the earlier agreement on trade and economic cooperation, and secondly, to further expand the scope of economic cooperation. The other draft agreement approved is about the promotion and protection of investment. It is aimed at encouraging and facilitating investment in the other country. The agreement will provide protection for investment by private firms of the contracting parties both in the normal situation and in the state of war. The date of signing of the two draft agreements will be fixed later.

'Major Crackdown' on Illegal Burmese Refugees

*BK2205013391 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 May 91 p A1*

[Text] Mae Sot—Provincial authorities, beginning next month, will launch a major crackdown on about 20,000 Burmese refugees, asylum-seekers and illegal immigrants and repatriate them from this northwestern border district, a local Army commander said.

Col Wichai Athit, deputy commander of Task Force 34 based in Tak's Mae Sot district, said on Monday provincial authorities backed by local military and police units would send back all aliens of Burmese origin, including long-stayers who had been living here for more than 10 years.

"All parties involved in the operation will be instructed to refrain from applying force and to treat them with restraint to avoid possible international outcries on human rights abuse," Wichai said.

The deputy commander said border patrol police units stationed along the Thai-Burmese border had been told to push back any new arrivals starting from today.

The only group of Burmese who will be exempt from the planned repatriation will be those who arrived in Thailand before March 1976, according to Wichai.

Authorities will repatriate through safe channels Burmese dissidents and anti-Rangoon students who had fled persecution following the Burmese junta's bloody repression of the pro-democracy movement in 1988, he said.

Other Burmese illegal immigrants and refugees fleeing border fighting between Rangoon and ethnic minorities forces will be handed over to Burmese authorities, Wichai said.

Under the plan, Tak provincial authorities and participating military and police units will:

- ask local residents not to shelter and employ Burmese illegal immigrants;
- inform all Burmese illegal immigrants about the imminent repatriation; and
- seal the border to prevent a further influx of Burmese into this border district.

The operation will begin with the eviction of Burmese living in slums scattered throughout Mae Sot, Wichai said.

Task Force 34 spokesman Col Thammanu Chitwatchara said the planned repatriation of illegal Burmese immigrants, including those seeking employment without permits, would not seriously affect local entrepreneurs and business owners who had been employing cheap Burmese labour for years.

He said Burmese traders and workers would still be allowed to travel to this border district but they would be required to carry border passes.

Military sources told THE NATION on Monday that Burmese troops last Saturday had arrested seven Thai villagers, including two women, who had illegally entered in Burma from Mae Sot and logged timber. They were freed on the same day after Thai military officers asked their Burmese counterparts for their release, the sources said.

However, another group of 15 Thai workers of a logging company and five trucks were seized and were being held by Burmese troops also last Saturday for illegal entry, according to the sources. Thai military officers are negotiating with Burmese authorities to secure their release, they said.

Potential for Vietnamese Security Threat Seen

*BK2005033491 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 May 91 pp 4-5*

[Text] As the Thai Army sees it, Vietnam cannot be fully trusted.

Anything that invites the possibility of a resurgence of the "Vietnamese threat to Thai security"—for example a Vietnamese Consulate-General in Northeast Thailand in response to a Thai Consulate-General in Ho Chi Minh City—worries the Army, which holds perhaps the most influential say in the National Security Council.

With a security-oriented outlook, the Army has been an opposing voice in inter-agency consultations within the National Security Council to the plan for Thailand to establish an office of the Consular General in Ho Chi Minh City.

In the Army's perception, the extent of the Vietnamese threat is reduced to a temporary dormancy beguiling its true potential because Vietnam is occupied with the task of salvaging its domestic economy, which is in a shambles.

But the moment it recaptures economic strength, Vietnam can reemerge as a potential security threat to Thailand. Hence, constant wariness is warranted.

Despite the unverified withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in September 1989, which still leaves the pro-Hanoi regime of Hun Sen in power, the Thai Army finds it hard to shake off its deep-seated suspicion and mistrust because it demands further proof: Vietnam's cooperation to help forge a political settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

Historically speaking, Thailand and Vietnam have rivalled for dominance over Cambodia.

"Concrete data gleaned from accountable sources and intelligence gathered through a variety of means point to this assessment of the existing Vietnamese threat," explained a government official familiar with the Thai Army's thinking.

The source said the Army has by far lowered its guard to a considerable extent, compared to the period of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia when Thailand found it hard to swallow Vietnam's military presence right next door.

Vietnamese troops have more or less pulled out, but with the Cambodian settlement still elusive and while Vietnam grapples with its own economic problems, caution persists on grounds that the dormant threat could recover its full potentiality once Vietnam has its economic problems straightened out, albeit in the longer-term future.

In addition to these current factors, the recent history of Vietnamese expatriates' patriotic movement in Northeast Thailand during the Vietnam War still serves as a nagging reminder of what could evolve into a potential threat to national security.

Against this background, it is hardly surprising that the military assumes a posture that ranges between extreme caution to reluctance to the idea of a Thai Consulate-General in Ho Chi Minh City.

The aspect of utmost concern to the Thai military is the deal, whereby Vietnam can ask to open a Consulate-General in one of the northeastern provinces in return to hosting another Thai representation in Ho Chi Minh City, in addition to the Thai Embassy in Hanoi.

A Vietnamese Consulate-General in the Northeast, where a sizeable population of overseas Vietnamese resides,

could revive the patriotic movement and facilitate "subversive activities" that could undermine Thai security, the Army argues.

But one security affairs analyst contends that the Army's stance on the Consulate-General issue might reflect an outdated Cold War mentality.

"Vietnam in 1991 is different from the victorious and bold Vietnam of 1975, taking into account the end of the Cold War period, and the fact that Vietnam would not need a Consulate-General in the Northeast if it wished to subvert Thailand, for there are many other ways and means to do so if they really want to," he said.

A retired general of the Thai Army who has now entered business with Vietnam was quoted as confiding privately to his Thai colleagues that the real Vietnam he has finally seen differs from the Vietnam as previously portrayed.

Given its uphill task to overcome poverty and pursue liberal economic reforms, Vietnam should aim more at having its Consulate-General in the Northeast to attract funds and economic exchanges from overseas Vietnamese here to invest and do business in their homeland.

Thailand's increasing economic interests in former South Vietnam should outweigh the perceived security risk, and a reciprocal agreement for a Consulate-General should represent a deal of mutual benefits for both sides.

"Vietnam needs friends. It already has enough enemies," the analyst said.

Anan Meets Visiting Turkish Prime Minister

BK1705144291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 17 May 91

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House at 1500 today. The Turkish prime minister was on a stopover on his visit to the Republic of Korea. During the meeting, the two prime ministers expressed satisfaction over the long-established and close relations between their two countries. They agreed that there is room for expansion concerning trade relations.

The Thai prime minister praised the Turkish government for the constructive role it played during the Persian Gulf war and its significant contribution toward ending the crisis promptly and smoothly. The prime minister finally expressed sympathy and understanding for Turkey shouldering the burden of refugees fleeing the war in Iraq. He looked forward to greater contributions from the international community in providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

Malaysian Official's Meeting With Anan Detailed

BK2005145091 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 20 May 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin accompanied visiting Malaysian Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun at Government House today. During the

meeting both sides exchanged wide-ranging views on bilateral relations and cooperation among ASEAN countries. Regarding bilateral relations, the prime minister stressed Thailand's foreign policy, which attaches importance to strengthening relations with neighborly countries on the basis of mutual understanding.

Regarding cooperation among ASEAN countries, the Malaysian foreign minister said the Soviet Union and China would attend the upcoming ministerial meeting between ASEAN and its dialogue countries in Kuala Lumpur this year as observer countries. The upcoming ASEAN summit meeting will focus on economic cooperation. The proposal to form an economic grouping of the eastern Asian region will be further considered among ASEAN countries. Thailand has expressed support for this idea.

Anan: Press Freedom Comes With 'Responsibility'

BK1805025091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 May 91 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun last night stressed that press freedom must be accompanied by responsibility.

He urged journalists to regulate themselves rather than being regulated by state authority.

Addressing a reception marking the 50th anniversary of the Press Association of Thailand at Central Plaza Hotel, Mr Anan said press freedom had always been a problem because of different understandings and interpretations.

But in his view, he said, press freedom must be given good care, and could not go without social responsibility by the Press.

"No country allows full freedom of the Press without limitation," he said.

Compared to several countries which claim to be democratic, the Prime Minister said, there has been a high degree of press freedom in Thailand in the past 50 years under various elected governments and even under military dictatorship.

Only for a certain time under a dictatorial regime was that freedom tightly restricted, he noted.

He disclosed that he had visited a number of countries which claimed to be democratic, but had found the press coverage and presentation dull.

"Freedom is not a divine right," he told the journalists. He said press freedom must be accompanied by quality news presentation and information.

Readers, he said, judge journalists by the quality of their papers and decide whether they deserve to be accorded freedom.

He disclosed that he was acquainted with the journalistic profession because his father used to be editor of the Siam Chronicle, the first English-language newspaper in Thailand.

He said that in the old days, journalists were not recognised and were treated with contempt, and journalism was regarded as a low profession "for those who could not find other jobs."

Despite his journalistic background, Mr Anan admitted, he rarely read newspapers and had kept a low profile during his "vacationing years", when he left the Foreign Ministry after 23 years of service because of "unfair accusations" against him.

In recent years, he said, newspapers had become more commercialised, their quality had improved and journalists had become more accepted. But he warned that journalists must not abandon their ideology and ethics.

Criticism, he said, must be based on facts. He said he would listen to criticism "if it was backed up by facts," and would treat provocative press reports as nonsense if they were not substantiated.

He vowed to do what he thought is right and just. "I don't care if I am loved or hated. I will not be in office long. I don't care whether my name is written down in history," he said.

However, he admitted that he might err. "If I am wrong, I apologise," he said.

The Government is receptive to all views as well as criticism, and will use the information to decide its course of action.

Giving advice to the Press, the Prime Minister said journalists should group together and impose self-regulation rather than letting themselves be placed under government control.

Vietnam

Radio Views on Jiang Zemin Visit to USSR

*BK2205114991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 21 May 91*

[Station's commentary]

[Text] General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Jiang Zemin's official visit to the Soviet Union has put an end to the past and opened up a new era of bilateral ties. Here is our radio's opinion:

The peoples of both China and the Soviet Union are very elated at the visit to the Soviet Union by the Chinese party leader, an event very much in the news these days. Speaking at a press conference in Moscow on 17 May, Mr. Jiang Zemin described his visit as having achieved the expected result, which is aimed to strengthen bilateral friendship and good neighborliness. In view of this and the Soviet [words indistinct], the Chinese leader said that the outcome of his talks with the Soviet leaders was positive and helped strengthen mutual understanding as both sides pointed to the stable and healthy development of the relations between the two states and parties in the past few years. He convinced the Soviet people of the unswerving stand of the Chinese Communist Party, government and people to nurture and treasure their bilateral friendship.

He elaborated that the Soviet Union is the native land of the great October revolution. There is no denying of the achievements recorded by the Soviet people over the past 70 years, he stressed. He said his visit to the Soviet Union was a success and remarkable progress has been made regarding the borderline, the reduction of troops stationed along the 7,500 km of common border.

A joint communique issued on this occasion acknowledged that bilateral relationship has made several steps forward as a result of the visit, which is a springboard for increased cooperation at party and state levels. The two countries will continue to develop their ties in accordance with the principle of independence, equality, and mutual respect as well as noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Both sides expressed confidence that socialism is bound to overcome all difficulties to advance, and their readiness to join hands in turning the Asia-Pacific region into a zone of openness, cooperation, and prosperity. And like the visit to China made by the Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev two years ago, the visit to the Soviet Union by the Chinese leader is considered an important landmark in the history of bilateral relations. [words indistinct] positive outcome of the Chinese-Soviet relations over the past few years, the visit to the Soviet Union this time has turned a new page in the relationship of both countries. And as the Chinese party general secretary put it, the door to the past of Chinese-Soviet relations has been shut, and the gate to future ties has been opened.

Television Promotion Pact Signed With Cambodia

*BK1905084191 Hanoi VNA in English 0555 GMT
19 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—A protocol on television cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia for 1991-92 was signed here yesterday.

Signatories were Pham Khac Lam, director general and editor-in-chief of the Vietnam television, and Kim Yin, director general of the Cambodia Radio and Television, who is on a current week-long working visit to Vietnam.

On May 17, the Cambodian official was received by Nguyen Khanh, who expressed wishes for further consolidation and development of the solidarity and cooperation, especially in the field of radio and television broadcasting, between the two countries.

Cuban Embassy Introduces Book on Ho Chi Minh

*BK2205110991 Hanoi VNA in English 0603 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—A get-together was held here yesterday by the Cuban embassy in Hanoi to introduce a book written by two Cuban scholars on President Ho Chi Minh on his 101st birthday.

The book entitled "They Began With The Killings" deals with the anti-colonialist viewpoints and ideology of the late president. The function was attended by Prof. Dang Xuan Ky, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

Cuban ambassador to Vietnam Armando G. Saucedo Yero was also present.

Leaders Pay Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

*BK1905144491 Hanoi VNA in English 1340 GMT
19 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—A delegation of the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee yesterday paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum on his 101st birth anniversary (May 19).

The delegation include (words indistinct) Nguyen Van Linh and President Vo Chi Cong, Chairman Do Muoi, advisor to the Party Central Committee Pham Van Dong and other senior party and state officials.

The same day, delegations of various public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi also paid tributes to the late president.

Overseas Vietnamese Aid Medical Service

*BK2005070091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 19 May 91*

[Text] The Vietnamese Residents Association in France has strengthened its cooperation with the healthcare service in Ho Chi Minh City. The Vietnam Medical Association in France and overseas Vietnamese organizations in Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, and Britain have sent medicines and medical equipment to medical establishments in the city. The Vietnam Medical Association in France is also helping Vietnamese students and medical workers coming to France for training and study.

UNDP Holds Workshop on 'National Execution'

*BK1905084591 Hanoi VNA in English 0553 GMT
19 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 19—A workshop on national execution training has been held under the auspices of the UNDP [United Nations Development Programme] project "Ad-Hoc Consultancy and Training".

The three day workshop was attended by senior officials of various sectorial ministries. It was also addressed by Mr. David, State Committee for Science and UNDP's Development Training Communication Planning Programme and Division of Finance. It will help lay the foundation for accountability through sound financial and management principles.

As remarked by a UNDP press release, this workshop is a "modest but significant step in establishing the structure for national execution. It will expand knowledge and expand the tools for successful national execution".

Oil Corporation Exports of Crude Oil Reported

*BK2105095891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 May 91*

[Text] As of 16 May, the Oil and Gas Import-Export Corporation of the Ministry of Trade had exported

1,247,000 tonnes of crude oil. The corporation has monitored oil production by working in close coordination with the Joint Vietnamese-Soviet Oil and Gas Venture. At the same time, it has worked out concrete schedules for foreign companies to come to pick up crude oil, thereby creating favorable conditions for the Joint Vietnamese-Soviet Oil and Gas Venture to maintain its set pace of oil exploitation. The corporation has sent its representatives to coordinate with foreign companies and to supervise oil loading to prevent losses and damage of state property.

Aid From NGO's Doubles This Year

*BK2105074191 Hanoi VNA in English 0606 GMT
21 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 21—The 1990, Vietnam received 25 million U.S. dollars as aid from various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), doubling the average figure in the previous years.

That was reported at a conference recently held in Vinh, the provincial capital of Nghe Tinh (Central Vietnam) to review the implementation of NGO-funded programmes over the past years. Taking the floor, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship organizations, said at present 130 non-governmental organizations grant aid projects in Vietnam as compared with about 70 in late 1988. Half of the NGO aid is in the form of development projects in irrigation, prevention of natural disasters, crop cultivation and protection, safe water supply, and other fields.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh expressed the Vietnamese people's high appreciation to non-governmental organizations the world over for the valuable assistance in the past struggle for independence and freedom as well as in the present national construction.

Shipyard Builds Military Cargo Ship

*BK2005140291 Hanoi VNA in English 1235 GMT
20 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20—The Ha Long shipyard, under the Vietnam Union of Shipyards, has built another military cargo ship for the Navy Command. This 1000-ton ship named Truong Sa 2 with 1,900 hp capacity is able to operate in a distance on 4,000 nautical miles.

The shipyard plans to build two more bigger ships for the Navy Command. They will be 3,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively. The Ha Long shipyard has signed the first contract to build four military cargo ships for the Navy Command.

Cua Lo Port Turned Into International Port

*BK1905055091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 May 91*

[Text] The Ministry of Communications, Transportation, Post and Telegraph has recently decided to turn the Cua Lo Port into an international port under the management of the Union of Vietnam Maritime Service.

To help the port assume its operation soon, sea dredging enterprise no.2 has dredged a 60 by 3.8-meter deep passage from the port out to the sea to enable 5,000-tonnage ships to use facilities at the port.

Southern Provinces Reforest 400,000 Hectares

*BK2205123991 Hanoi VNA in English 0605 GMT
22 May 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22—Since liberation in 1975, the southern provinces have planted 400,000 hectares of forest and more than four billion trees on scattered plots, thus contributing to the greening of hills, producing millions of cubic metres of timber, and restoring the ecological balance.

Long An Province planted 30,000 hectares of cajuput in Dong Thap Muoi (Plain of Reeds).

Ho Chi Minh City replanted 25,000 hectares of mangrove in the outlying district of Duyen Hai which were destroyed by U.S toxic chemicals and bombs during the Vietnam war.

This year the city plans to grow five million trees in scattered plots and 3,300 hectares of forest.

Nguyen Co Thach Attends Ha Nam Ninh Congress

*BK2205051791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Apr 91*

[Report by station correspondent Ngoc Anh]

[Text] Ha Nam Ninh Province held its first round fifth party organization congress on 24-26 April with the participation of 499 delegates from districts, municipalities, and cities in the province.

Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau attended and addressed the congress. Comrades Dang Xuan Ky, Nguyen Van An, Vu Thi Hong, and Pham Minh Hac, members of the party Central Committee, were nominated as delegates to the Seventh CPV Congress.

The congress discussed and exchanged views on many major issues including the name of the platform, the fundamental tasks in the present stage, the question of party members engaging in private trade, the problem of land ownership, the state economic management mechanism, and role of state-run economic establishments in the multicomponent commodity-based economy and so forth.

Regarding the issue of land ownership, many delegates contended that land should belong to the people. They, however, expressed different opinions on land use. About 100 of the 499 delegates suggested that long-term allocation of land to the peasants should be made to create a sense of belonging among them so that they will work enthusiastically and with peace of mind. Nevertheless, some rejected the idea of granting right to inheritance or transfer of land, saying that land should be reallocated when the population in the rural areas increased, when more young soldiers were discharged and returned to their native places, or when handicraft workers returned home

due to unemployment in cities. However, 370 delegates at the congress supported the idea of granting long-term land ownership to the people and authorizing the administration to transfer land to peasants with the approval of cooperative executive committees in accordance with the state law. They reasoned that this will allow the peasants to pay more attention to investing in and caring for their cultivated land, thus eliminating the fallow land which is still prevalent. For those [words indistinct], the land will be transferred to other competent peasants; in such cases, they will be paid in money or products at the agreed-upon amount with the approval of the cooperative in accordance with the law. This will help in effectively rearranging the division of labor starting from this year.

Regarding residential land, some suggested that ownership should be granted to the people, while others said that only the right to use the land should be allowed.

It is necessary to say that land is related to labor and occupations. Many delegates rejected the idea of treating the labor force as a kind of goods, saying that this will create an impression of exploitation which runs counter to the party concept on eliminating oppression and injustice. However, some delegates advocated treating the labor force as a kind of goods. They reasoned that this will create conditions for the nonstate economic components to develop and to effectively implement the principle on using the socialist labor force which says: from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Nonetheless, using of the labor force should be carried out in accordance with the state law.

Delegates also animatedly debated on the role of state-run economic establishments in the multicomponent commodity-based economy. Almost all delegates noted the improvement in the state-run economy, contending that the development of multicomponent commodity-based economy must rely on state management while state-run economic establishments must play the key role, that the state must handle all key economic components and important establishments in order to check and control other economic components on the basis of equality and mutual progress, and that the state must invest more money to modernize its management mechanism and formulate appropriate policies so as to maintain its leading role in managing the multicomponent economy.

Many delegates contended that the guiding role of state-run economy should not be appraised solely on the level of its activities but also on its efforts to improve the quality of products, stabilize prices, reduce the cost of production, and strengthen the production network to better serve the consumers.

Delegates to the congress also animatedly debated the role of the state in economic management. They unanimously contended that the state plays an important role in the economy in general and in the state-run economy, in particular. However, the state must eliminate the economic management that relies on state subsidies. Most importantly, the state must formulate economic orientations and law to develop the economy. They also noted

that, during the past period, the state was unable to effect remarkable changes in the national economy while failing to create favorable conditions to train and produce a contingent of competent cadres to engage in production and business and so forth.

After a three-day meeting, delegates to the congress adopted a program of action to welcome the Seventh CPV Congress and the second round of the provincial party organization congress.

The congress elected 41 official delegates to the upcoming seventh national party congress.

Quang Nam-Danang Congress Reviewed

*BK2105161591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Apr 91*

[Report by correspondent Liem Thai: "Some Issues Raised at the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Party Organization Congress"—read by announcer]

[Text] While covering the first-round congress of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization, we learned that there were 110,000 suggestions aired at various debates by party members and nearly 20,000 by nonparty members over the draft documents of the seventh party congress. We realized that these suggestions represented the prowess and the aspirations of those who had once contributed to building up the undaunted and persistent tradition of always being on the front in the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation.

It can be said frankly that the majority of debaters expressed their determination to protect the party and its revolutionary gains and to build socialism. However, there were still differing views over the question of how to achieve these objectives as outlined in various draft documents of the seventh party congress.

The Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization congress chose 15 basic issues for re-discussion. Though representing less than 10 percent of the total number of participants, there were 31 people who spoke their views at the congress on issues that concern many people. These include the issue of how to evaluate the implementation of party lines in the past, the issue of the party's class character, the issue of whether the party is correct to have regarded democratic centralism as a working principle, the issue of whether those objectives laid down in the economic strategy and the political report are high, the issue of the role of human strategy, the issue of whether we should adopt the system of state subsidies in education and public health, the issue of land ownership, the issue of the mountainous region, the issue of party members engaging in private economic activities, and so forth.

Through various discussions and debates, it is noted that just like delegates from those organs in charge of theoretical work and those professors with doctorates, party cadres and members from the grassroots also demonstrated their profound theoretical research prowess. There were also issues that were ebulliently debated but above that, no consensus was reached. These issues might have,

however, served as an inspiration for delegates to solve these issues more practically. They include the issue of whether we should adopt the system of state subsidies in education and public health. This is a matter concerning the human strategy. Many delegates proposed that we should provide subsidies to education and public health activities. But according to Comrade Pham Phat, vice chairman of the provincial people's council, last year Quang Nam-Danang Province had to spend 18.7 million dong, accounting for 23 percent of the total budget. And even with this subsidy, it was just about enough to cover teachers' salaries. If the targets set by the educational ministry were to be achieved, we would have ended up paying as many as 40-45 billion dong—accounting for over 40 percent of the provincial budget—for this purpose. If this trend continues, in the next five or ten years, children of the laboring people and of the revolutionary families will not be able to afford schooling.

From his viewpoint, Doctor Dinh The Bang raised one of the most pressing issues: Ten years ago, Quang Nam-Danang had a population of only 1.4 million. Now its population has increased by over half a million. Each year 21,000 babies are born. So, in the next two years, the province will have a population increase of about the size of the present population of Duy Xuyen District. Therefore, the target for bringing the population growth rate down to 1.5 percent by the year 2000 can hardly be achieved. As this matter is of strategic importance, I propose that the party Central Committee check to see if this issue can be included in the platform. The province's population growth rate may also be chiefly responsible for its increasingly waning per-capita grain output.

In compliance with the sixth party congress resolution, Quang Nam-Danang has integrated the task of carrying out socioeconomic development in the mountainous region into one of the three major economic programs. Recently the provincial party committee issued Resolution 12 to substantiate the Political Bureau's Resolution 22 on the mountainous region.

Over the years, agricultural production in the mountainous region has shown some increase. Activities in settled farming and settled life have helped shape certain good models. Over 16,000 hectares of land and forests have been delivered to local peasants for management. Every year, the province still has to set aside 25 percent of its budget for capital construction in the mountain region with tens of billions of dong reserved for building roads.

A number of localities have been able to build hydroelectric power projects. Many schools and first-aid stations have been consolidated. However, delegates from the mountain districts of Tra Mi, Tien Phuoc, and Que Son claimed that their difficulties remained unresolved. Many of them proposed that the phrase "giving assistance to the mountain region" of the political report be changed to read "investing in the mountain region." Investing here means making calculated investments to turn out more products. Therefore, we must invest in targeted projects in accordance with the regional plan.

As for land use, peasants are only accorded the right of use and not the right to inherit because the law of inheritance is reserved merely for people with ownership rights. Therefore, to enable peasants to transfer or inherit land, we should strive in such a way as not to contravene the constitution and the law.

Being recommended by the party Central Committee to come and run for election to attend the seventh party congress, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, addressed the congress. The comrade spent a great deal of time contributing his views to the Quang Nam-Danang party organization over the strategy for socioeconomic development. He suggested that the province should build an economic model for each particular period of time to suit its rate of development. In the initial stage, it may be directed at agricultural, forestry, industrial, trade, or support-service development. It is necessary to study ways to shape an export mechanism for Quang Nam-Danang. By the year 2000, the province's population should be contained within the two million mark and its average per-capita income should increase three-fold over that at present.

Grain output in Quang Nam-Danang is still not stable. Even if the province could produce 800,000 metric tons of grain per year by the year 2000, it would be impossible for it to attain 300 kg per head. In order to steadily solve the grain issue, at the beginning of each grain crop, the province should arrange its crop patterns and increase its food supply efforts.

With only one round of voting, those attending the congress of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization successfully elected all 22 delegates—from among 39 candidates—needed to attend the seventh national party congress.

Ideological Work Organs Hold Party Congress

*BK2105151191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Apr 91*

[By station correspondent Huy Toan]

[Text] From 22 to 25 April, the party committee of the Bloc of Central Organs in Charge of Ideological Work held its first round third party congress. Attending the congress were 205 delegates including many research and ideology workers, teachers, professors, artists, and writers representing more than 3,700 party members of the bloc at the central level.

Before taking part in the discussion and providing opinions on the draft party documents, the delegates listened to the compiled report of the bloc's grass-roots party congresses on the draft party documents which was presented by Comrade Ho Ngoc Hoi, secretary of the bloc party committee.

A sense of honesty, enthusiasm, and full responsibility was shown to the party with 41 opinions contributed during the discussion. Most of the opinions were in agreement with the content of the draft party documents but the delegates

did not agree simply or easily without discussion, analysis, or evidence. Many opinions suggested that the contents of the draft party documents be supplemented, amended, enriched, and justified. Some opinions contradicted one another, some even rejected the others. But all agreed that over the past years, our country has been truly renewed. The renovation path which was initiated by the sixth party congress has been gradually concretized, implemented, and proven in life.

Most of the representatives agreed that our renovation undertaking has achieved initial important achievements. This is even more meaningful during the process of improvement while at the same time complicated international changes are badly affecting our renovation. Despite the mistakes and difficulties that still exist, all the delegates recognized that the renovation undertaking was put forth at the right time and in the correct direction. It also has the complete and thorough revolutionary characteristics in many areas showing the firm political stance and steady ideology of a real revolutionary party.

From that reality, generally speaking, the opinions expressed at the congress unanimously agreed with the advancement to socialism which was chosen by the party and by Uncle Ho. However, there was a question of how long the transitional period will last. Somebody said that it is a difficult, complicated road and it is easy to make blunders and mistakes. Therefore the transitional period in Vietnam could last dozens of years or maybe around 50 years. However, we cannot be too impatient to abandon stages. Some delegates asked: What is the current content of our epoch? Some suggested that we change a sentence in the party draft to become: The transitional period in the advance to socialism bypasses capitalism but does not bypass the stage of capitalist development.

When discussing the draft political report, many delegates were of the opinion that in the course of leading the Vietnam revolution, which started from the national independent revolution, the party has not committed any mistakes in direction but only in strategic instructions. Then someone said that our party has made certain mistakes in direction but fortunately we have quickly realized and corrected those mistakes.

The atmosphere at the congress became more enthusiastic when the delegates mentioned that the socioeconomic crisis over the past years has led to serious consequences in many fields such as: ideology, morale, education, society, arts, and culture. So are we affected by a political crisis as somebody mentioned? An economic crisis but not a political one.

Through discussion and with practical knowledge, some delegates said that we may have the germ of a political crisis showing in some areas such as: the party leadership at macro level has not been very firm, the operation and management work of the government is not very efficient, and some people are showing a lack of interest in politics and a decrease in their belief. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent any complicated developments in society. From

that analysis, the congress submitted to the coming seventh party congress that we have strong and thorough measures to withdraw from the socioeconomic crises, to solve urgent problems such as: stabilizing food production for the entire society with good reserves, providing employment for youths, paying more attention to the young generation to lead them to good life goals, intensifying anti-corruption and anti-embezzlement efforts, urgently improving the wage system, broadening democracy, and implementing social justice.

About the cultural field, many opinions suggested that the state and party broaden their views on culture. Culture should be considered as a section of social policy. Culture should be understood in a narrow meaning as schooling, sanitation, birth planning, and so forth. Culture in its broad meaning is a condensed national essence at variance with moral value and lifestyle, and is the *raison d'être* for science, technology, literature, and arts which effect not only government policies on production but also directly effect the political direction of a ruling party. From that awareness, the congress suggested that the section on culture including ideology and information be separated into a different chapter in the political report deserving of the role of culture in life.

About the information field, one of the very specialized areas, many delegates stressed the importance of information at the moment and the requirement to fulfill the need for information in every area. Information should be considered a production force and a commodity with a special quality in society and in the world and not as a normal amusement need. Many opinions suggested that the seventh national party congress establish a necessary schedule to analyze and plan national policies on information, initially to meet the information needs of the

majority of people, including the ethnic minority people, in every field through the expansion of mass media means. Through discussion, the delegates suggested that the government have an assistant fund for cultural and art activities but not to confuse this with a subsidy and have proper policies for artists to guarantee their minimum living and working conditions.

About party construction, many people said that our party is one of a modern worker class including intellectuals with good education and management ability to take the country out of difficulties. They expressed an absolute refusal of multipartyism or a multiparty system but they also required the party to continue to implement the renovation in order to perfect themselves and to surge forward in order to take on new responsibilities. Many opinions suggested that it is necessary to confirm that our party is a ruling party but it does not mean that the party is dominating. The party is there to unite people of all walks of life by leading, planning correct direction and policies, and by setting a good example for party members.

The congress also paid particular attention to party organization and personnel work. Some members suggested that the coming congress directly elect the party control committee and that the party members at the central level run for election in the section where they work rather than go back to the locality for election.

Many opinions discussed the contents of the draft party documents and suggested that this national congress concentrate on three main documents: the platform on socialist construction, the political report, and the revised party regulation report.

Lastly, the congress elected 29 official representatives and two alternates to attend the coming seventh party congress.

Australia**Hawke 'Shares the Sadness' Over Gandhi's Death***BK2205060891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 22 May 91*

[Excerpts] Violences have erupted across India following the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi was killed in a powerful bomb explosion in the southern state of Tamil Nadu as he was about to address an election campaign meeting. [passage omitted] International leaders have reacted to Mr. Gandhi's assassination with shock and dismay. [passage omitted]

Australia's prime minister, Bob Hawke, says he shares the sadness expressed by Australia's Indian community praising the role of Mr. Gandhi's family in India's recent history. And the leader of Australia's Indian community has condemned the assassination as a cowardly act.

The president of the Federation of Indian Associations, Mr. (Bedi Kamet), says however that the assassination will not divide Australia's Indian community.

Troop Reduction Part of Cost-Cutting Reforms*BK2205070491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1528 GMT
21 May 91*

[Text] Canberra, May 21 (AFP)—The Australian Government endorsed defence reforms that would cut regular force numbers and create a full-time reserve force, reports said Tuesday.

Defence Minister Robert Ray convinced the cabinet to undertake measures which include shifting defence resources from southern to northern Australia, they said.

Non-essential defence tasks, such as catering, would be contracted out to the private sector, they said.

The government-owned Australian Broadcasting Corp. (ABC) said personnel levels would be cut in all three forces as part of a cost-cutting exercise.

More than 10,000 jobs would be slashed over the next decade, it said, leaving the army about 26,000 strong.

The reforms stem from the Wrigley report on restructuring the forces, which recommended creating a full-time reserve force.

Mr. Ray will formally announce the changes in parliament next week.

Jakarta, Darwin Plan Economic Cooperation Pact*BK2205071491 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
0500 GMT 22 May 91*

[Text] The Governments of Indonesia and Australia's Northern Territory are to sign a formal agreement to encourage closer economic ties. Mark Bowling reports from Darwin that the agreement is seen as a breakthrough in relations following many years of sporting, cultural, and economic contact.

[Begin Bowling recording] A letter of cooperation between Indonesia and the Northern Territory is expected to be

signed within three months. It hinges on a partnership between Darwin's Trade Development Zone and a similar zone in Indonesia, known as the MacArthur Industrial Estate.

For manufacturing industries, labor intensive work would be carried out in Indonesia, with high technology work, quality control, and packaging carried out in Darwin. The Territory Government is also pushing to develop Darwin as a point of entry for Indonesian goods into Australia and as an export point for Australian products to Indonesia. [end recording]

New Zealand**Iran's Velayati Confers With Government Officials***NC2105065891 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of
Iran First Program Network in Persian 0330 GMT
21 May 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati met Mr. James Bolger, prime minister of New Zealand, and discussed the regional situation and bilateral relations.

Referring to the Iraqi Armed Forces' massacre of its people, Velayati said: Unfortunately when the Iraqi people rose up, the Iraqi regime received a green light from some Western countries and embarked on a massacre of the Iraqi people, thus creating the refugee problem. The foreign minister elaborated: The creation of a free atmosphere, the attainment of democracy, and the condemnation of the aggressor are necessary to prevent a recurrence of such acts of aggression in any part of the world. Mr. Velayati stressed the immense scope for expansion of relations between the two countries.

Mr. James Bolger, New Zealand's prime minister, referred to the need for broadening ties between the two countries and said: We should learn more about the other's resources and take steps for their optimum utilization. He added: We are watching the regional crisis intensely, and we commend your stance in accepting the refugees. He elaborated: The Islamic Republic of Iran has a fundamental role in the strategic balance of the important Middle Eastern region.

Last night Mr. Velayati departed after ending his two-day tour to New Zealand. He was seen off by the deputy prime minister, who is also the foreign minister.

Further on Velayati's Talks*LD2105104391 Tehran IRNA in English 0632 GMT
21 May 91*

[Text] Tehran, May 21, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati discussed promotion of Tehran-Wellington ties and the latest developments in the Persian Gulf region, Iraq in particular, in separate meetings with ranking officials of New Zealand before leaving Wellington for Tehran Monday night.

Velayati in meetings with Prime Minister James Bolger, head of the New Zealand Labour Party and former Prime

Minister Michael Moore and Minister of Trade and Negotiations Philip Burdon voiced Iran's readiness to send more students to New Zealand for higher education and requested that greater facilities be made available to these students.

Further Tehran-Wellington cooperation especially in technical and scientific fields were stressed in these meetings.

The New Zealand officials praised Iran's stand towards the Persian Gulf war and its generous assistance to over one million Iraqi refugees in Iran.

Referring to the Persian Gulf crisis, Velayati who arrived in the New Zealand capital last Sunday, told Prime Minister Bolger that Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has created enormous problems for Iraq and the neighbouring countries.

Velayati said absence of democracy in Iraq is the main domestic problem in that country adding that establishment of democracy and a parliament of true representatives of people will help solve the problems.

Turning to the massacre of the Iraqi people and suppression of the popular uprising, the Iranian minister called for worldwide condemnation of aggressors in any part of the world so that its recurrence will be prevented.

He also said that Iran is ready to supply parts of the oil needs of New Zealand and increase non-oil exports to that country.

Prime Minister Bolger described Iran as a major trade partner of New Zealand saying that his country is willing to boost the volume of its trade with Iran.

He added that Iran plays a key role in the strategic balance of the region.

In his meeting with Labour Party leader Michael Moore, Velayati outlined the goals of Iran's first five-year development plan.

He said Iran was ready to cooperate with regional countries towards establishment of a lasting peace and security.

New Zealand's Minister of Trade and Negotiations Philip Burdon said Wellington was ready to cooperate with Iran in transfer of technology, forestry and agriculture and added that his country was interested in importing Iranian oil and hand-woven carpets.

Burdon is to visit Iran next autumn to attend the fourth session of Iran-New Zealand joint economic commission.

Velayati visited Kuala Lumpur and Canberra before arriving in Wellington.

Prime Minister Strips Rival of Treaty Portfolio

BK2105163691 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT
21 May 91

[Text] Wellington, May 21 (AFP)—Winston Peters, a popular Cabinet minister seen as a possible challenger for the leadership of New Zealand's ruling National Party, was licking his wounds Tuesday after one of his major powers was taken away.

Observers said the decision by Prime Minister Jim Bolger to deprive Mr. Peters of responsibility for treaty issues could be the prelude to a power struggle.

Polls have consistently shown Mr. Peters, who remains Maori affairs minister, to be the most popular member of the seven-month-old government, which is down dramatically in the opinion polls.

Mr. Peters has clashed frequently with Mr. Bolger and the two are believed to dislike each other personally.

Their latest dispute involved the handling of the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, under which the native Maori people yielded sovereignty to Queen Victoria in return for a guarantee that they could keep their land, forestry, fisheries and other "treasures."

Many Maori tribes, saying they have since lost their lands, have taken the government to court over the last decade with claims which, together, involve most of New Zealand's land and fisheries.

Mr. Peters, responsible for treaty issues, has been negotiating settlements directly with tribes in an effort to break the logjam of claims.

But sources said Cabinet conservatives led by Mr. Bolger thought Mr. Peters, a Maori, was biased towards the tribes.

After transferring responsibility for treaty issues to justice minister Doug Graham, the prime minister said the problem was that "Mr. Peters, with his responsibilities to advocate policies for Maori New Zealanders, could be seen to be on one side of the argument."

Mr. Peters denied he was biased. "I, on this issue, have taken a national perspective from day one, and I still do," he said.

He would not, however, elaborate on the "expeditious and dramatic" plans he had to break the Waitangi logjam.

Mr. Graham said he hoped to be able to resolve the issue quickly.

